ATTENTION--FBIS NOTICE ON

ADOPTION OF PINYIN TRANSLITERATION

XINHUA, the official news agency of the People's Republic of China, on 1 January 1979 adopted the Pinyin system of transliteration for Chinese proper names to replace the Wade-Giles system. FBIS will also adopt the new system, but will provide in parenthesis for a period of 1 month the Wade-Giles version immediately following a proper name the first time it appears within the body of any given item. Proper names in sourcelines of items monitored from PRC sources will also contain both versions for a period of 1 month. FBIS-supplied headlines will contain only the Pinyin version. Items from monitored Taiwan, Hong Kong and Overseas Chinese sources will retain Wade-Giles transliteration, unless these sources also adopt Pinyin.

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LLESHI, SHEHU SEND ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO CUBA'S CASTRO

LD311010Y Tirana ATA in English 0911 GMT 31 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 31 Dec, ATA--Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the P.S.R. of Albana and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the P.S.R. of Albania, have sent the following message to Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the State Council and of the Government of the Republic of Cuba:

On occasion of the 20th anniversary of the liberation of Cuba, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania we convey to you the best wishes for the progress of the Republic of Cuba and the happiness of the Cuban people.

TIRANA COMMENTS ON U.S., SOVIET, CHINESE SUPPORT FOR IRAN'S SHAH

AU0112104Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 1 Jan 79 AU

[Text] While American emissaries continue their trips to Tehran and reiterate to the shah the U.S. determination to support him, the Pentagon has even recently sent new contingents of arms. This is understandable. The current movement of strong anti-American trends has perturbed the White House leaders, who have great economic and strategic interests in Iran.

The Soviet social imperialists, in more camouflaged ways but for the same expansionist goals, also support Tehran's regime. The Chinese social imperialists have also joined this antipopular and counterrevolutionary front in every way and by all means, helping this instrument at the service of U.S. imperialism. Thus the visit which Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng] made to Iran some time ago and his statements that Pahlavi, this murderer of the Iranian people, is a sincere friend of the Chinese people, openly shows the political and ideological support for the shah's reactionary regime. The mouthpiece of the Chinese revisionists XINHUA [NCNA] expressed the same thing in heralding the activity of the [Iranian] bourgeoisie and its lackeys in Tehran and other towns of Iran which by the strength of tanks seek to suppress the popular movement. In reporting the events in Iran, it describes the demonstrators as disturbers of public order, extremists and so forth.

The roots of the real motives of this outbreak of popular revolt lie in the desolate situation into which the shah has led the Iranian people. The facts show that the Iranian people are determined in their struggle for freedom against the despotism of the shah's regime. And in this widespread popular struggle nothing can stop the inevitable end of this rotten regime, which cannot be saved even by the support provided by its friends, the American imperialists, Soviet social imperialists, the Chinese revisionists and all reaction.

ATA REPORTS COUNTRY'S SOCIALIST ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1978

LD011104Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Tirana, 1 Jan, ATA--The Albanian people enter this year drawing the balance of the great victories they have achieved in these 3 decades and a half under the correct leadership of the party. It is thanks to the implementation of the line of the party that the Albanian people today enjoy the blessing of socialism. They pay no taxes and levies whatsoever, they do not know unemployment, inflation, price rises, economic stagnation, crises and their consequences and other evils which erode the bourgeois-revisionist society.

Albania turns out today in three days the amount of industrial production the country turned in the whole of 1938. Agricultural production has increased over four times as compared with the preliberation period. Socialist Albania ranks today among the first countries of the world completely electrified and is distinguished for high rate births and low rate deaths. The health service and education are free of charge for all. One out of every three people attends school. It is for three years now that Albania meets all its needs in bread grain locally. Albania has already her own steel, and of late, the first Albanian made tractor was turned out. Meanwhile, over 85 per cent of the needs in consumer goods are produced locally and by 1980, 95 per cent of the needs for spare parts and 90 per cent of the consumer goods will be met locally.

Our socialist order has demonstrated its superiority not only in the field of production, but also in that of distribution. In Socialist Albania the socialist principles "to each according to his work" and "for equal pay" are applied. While in the revisionist countries the leaders of the enterprises, without mentioning the elite of party and state organs, receive wages and renumerations 15-20 times higher than the workers' wages, the contrary occurs in Albania. The ratio of the average wage of the workers and the highest wage of the employees is not larger than 1:2. This is one of the expressions of the care shown by the Party of Labour of Albania to establish as correct a ratio of wages of cadres and the income of workers and cooperativists as possible, not to allow obvious differences in incomes. The aims of the Party of Labour of Albania in this direction is to make the life of the entire people as prosperous and as happy and joyful as possible. Besides the real incomes, the people in Albania made available of another fund which keeps increasing with priority, the fund which is employed for the fulfilment of the social needs of the working masses such as the educational, health, cultural, public services, etc. Thus the fund used for this purpose during the past year was 2.7 times larger than that used in 1960. To finance these expenditures, the state allocated one fourth of the state budget each year. We must mention here that rents for the state owned dwellings in Albania are symbolic.

A great historic victory of the general line of the Party of Labour of Albania, of the socialist revolution in Albania, are the attainments in the narrowing of distinctions between town and countryside, always bearing in mind Comrade Enver Hoxha's assertion that "socialism is not built only in town and only for the working class, but is built also in the countryside, also for the peasantry". The present view of the Albanian countryside has completely changed from that of preliberation. After the electrification of the entire country, the telephone network was also extended to all the villages. The educational, cultural and health institutions have been extended even to the most remote villages, where the trade and public service are also functioning. The cooperativists enjoy old age pensions the same as the working people in town. Meanwhile the increase of incomes per capita of the population in the countryside has increased at higher rates than in town. Thus, during the period 1971-1975 the rate of average annual increase of the incomes per capita of the population in the countryside was over two times that in the cities, while at the end of the current five year plan this rate will have increased three times.

A vivid expression of the social justice of the Marxist-Leninist line of the Party of Labour of Albania is also the emancipation of woman, her equality with man. The Albanian woman constitutes (?46) per cent of the country's work force. She occupies an important place in all the sectors of life: Political, social, in the party, the state, the socialist economy and in the family.

SOFIA CRITICIZES POSSIBILITY OF U.S. CARRIER SENT TO GULF

AU291510Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 29 Dec 78 AU

[Text] U.S. Government sources, which wish to remain anonymous, declare that for a few days now the U.S. Government has been considering the possibility of sending an aircraft carrier to the Persian Gulf area. This was announced by the AFP and UPI agencies. In this way President Carter reportedly intends to materialize his alleged intentions not to allow any interference from abroad in the domestic affairs of Iran. This justification is a well-tested method of U.S. foreign policy, which is always applied when the United States wishes to disprove its own interference in the domestic affairs of a state in which U.S. interests are considered to be threatened.

U.S. MOVEMENT TOWARD PERSIAN GULF REPORTED

AU301927Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Dec 78 AU

[Text] A strike force of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including an aircraft carrier, has received an order to sail from its Subic Bay base, in the Philippines, in order to go to the Persian Gulf area. In announcing this transfer, Washington is trying to describe it as a preparatory, or so to say, warning measure intended to show the readiness of the United States to take action if this should become necessary because of the exacerbating situation in Iran.

The strike force consists of the aircraft carrier Constellation which is carrying 70-90 combat aircraft on board and a large group of escorting battleships, cruisers, tankers and other vessels. It is reported that, according to the present instruction, the force is heading for the Strait of Malacca, where it will receive additional orders for further action. This step of the United States shows its intentions for possible direct military intervention in the Iranian events.

Further Report on U.S. Vessels

AU311920Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 31 Dec 78 AU

[Excerpt] A UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL reporter from Manila reports that a spokesman of the U.S. Navy, asked to comment on the reports that the Constellation and Midway aircraft carriers had sailed to the open sea and are heading towards Iran's coasts, has confirmed that they will meet in the open sea. Simultaneously, Washington does not exclude the possibility that the presence of the aircraft carriers will be used as a demonstration of power and clearly indicates that they may be used for evacuating U.S. personnel numbering 40,000 from Iran.

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ON CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU281518Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Dec 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Apparent text of joint Bulgarian-CSSR communique on 18-22 December visit by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to Bulgaria]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 18 to 22 December 1978.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs was received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The meetings took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

During their talks the two ministers briefed one another on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and 15th CPCZ Congress and evaluated the present state and future prospects of Bulgarian-CSSR relations. They also exchanged opinions on topical international issues.

The two ministers noted that the comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is constantly developing and expanding in all areas in the interest of the two countries' peoples and the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community.

The two ministers stressed the exceptional importance of the meetings and talks of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, for comprehensively developing Bulgarian-CSSR relations.

It was noted with deep satisfaction that the decisions taken at these meetings are being successfully implemented. The qualitatively higher stage of the mutual relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR is simultaneously creating broader prospects and possibilities for new and more effective methods and forms of mutual cooperation, including developing specialization and production-sharing in all areas of general interest.

The two countries are about to celebrate remarkable dates in their history. In this context the Bulgarian foreign minister informed his CSSR counterpart about the significance of the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state.

The two ministers stressed once again that the permanent basis of their countries' foreign policy--a policy that consistently and creatively advocates peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems--is the indestructible friendship with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, and their common membership in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The CSSR delegation expressed a high evaluation of the active and consistent policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at strengthening world peace and cooperation, and especially at developing neighborly relations in the Balkans.

The Bulgarian delegation highly evaluated the CSSR's active and principled policy and its contribution to strengthening peace, security and cooperation in the world, and especially in central Europe.

The two countries support the further strengthening of the coordination of the acts of the socialist community countries in all areas of life, for consistently implementing the decisions worked out by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, as well as CEMA. It was stressed that the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee signed in Moscow on 23 November 1978 is a new and bright demonstration of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' will to actively work to strengthen the process of detente and turn it into an irreversible process, and to work for disarmament, lasting peace, international security and cooperation among the nations to bring about social progress in the world.

The two ministers expressed complete identity in the view that the constantly developing coordination and comprehensive cooperation between the community of socialist states, the perfecting of the activity of the Warsaw Pact treaty organization and the further strengthening of the security and defensive capability of the Warsaw Pact member-countries are of principal significance for developing the process of detente and overcoming the obstacles and complications along the way of this process.

They decisively condemned the intrigues and plots of the imperialist and reactionary forces, the NATO militaristic circles, as well as the present Chinese leadership, and pointed out that their aim is to implement their expansion and hegemony plans. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR are unanimous that it is irresponsible and risky to underestimate their acts and to make any concessions to them. Confronted with this danger it is even more necessary to make efforts to further unite all progressive, democratic and peace-loving countries in the world in order to actively strengthen peace and international security.

The two countries declared that the most important task of our time is to extend political detente to the military area, to achieve a significant breakthrough in stopping the arms race and undertaking concrete measures in the area of real disarmament. In order to achieve this goal the Warsaw Pact member-countries made complex and concrete proposals, which were incorporated in the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of November 1978.

The two countries voiced their support for adopting effective measures to prevent nuclear war, ban the production and use of nuclear weapons, as well as nuclear experiments, and ban the production and use of new weapons of mass destruction, including the neutron bomb. They advocate negotiations for reaching agreement on these issues, with the participation of all nuclear countries.

The ministers of foreign affairs stressed that the early conclusion of the U.S.-USSR SALT-II negotiations would have been an essential contribution to decreasing the danger of military confrontation in the world and strengthening detente, peace and international security.

As far as the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe are concerned the two ministers expressed the hope that the Western partners in these talks will soon respond positively to the proposals of the socialist countries of 8 June 1978, as well as the new and modified proposal of 30 November 1978. They are convinced that on this basis quick progress can be made in the Vienna talks in the immediate future.

The two countries stressed the positive activity of the UN General Assembly session and fully support the early convocation of a world conference on detente with the participation of all states. They voiced their support for the conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of violence in international relations.

The two ministers confirmed the great importance of the Helsinki Conference Final Act, as well as the necessity of fully applying its principles and tenets, for further developing international cooperation and achieving real security on the European Continent and in the world. They positively evaluated the determination of the Belgrade meeting participant-countries to apply the Helsinki Conference Final Act as a long-term program of action and expressed the hope that new successes in this direction will be reached during the 1980 Madrid meeting.

The two ministers once again stressed their countries' principled stand on securing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East in accordance with the declaration of the leaders of the communist and workers parties and the governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, the People's Republic of Poland, the CSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR, adopted during the Moscow November 1978 meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The two countries support the just and peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of preserving the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus.

They confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and stressed their determination to further develop their cooperation with the developing countries, and above all with the states with a socialist orientation.

The ministers of foreign affairs think that inter-African relations and all disputed questions must be solved in a peaceful way by the states of this continent, in keeping with the UN and OAU charters. They decisively condemned the policy of apartheid in South Africa, confirmed their solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, and expressed the hope that these peoples' just struggle will soon culminate in the recognition of their rights to self-determination and independence.

The two countries expressed their fraternal solidarity with the fraternal people of Vietnam in their struggle against the attacks, pressure, provocations and attempts to interfere with its internal affairs on the part of the present Chinese leadership.

The talks between the foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR took place in the traditional friendly and cordial atmosphere, in full unanimity and unity of views on all issues discussed.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, invited Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay the CSSR an official and friendly visit. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

ZHIVKOV, COLLEAGUES EXPRESS CONDOLENCES TO ALGERIAN EMBASSY

AU291525Y Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 29 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 29 Dec, BTA--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Council, accompanied by Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Dimitur Stanishev and Vladimir Bonev, called the Algerian Embassy in Sofia today.

Mr Todor Zhivkov conveyed most sincere condolences to Algeria's ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr Habib Djafari, on the occasion of the death of the great son of the Algerian people, the brave revolutionary and builder of new Algeria, the tireless fighter against imperialism, colonialism and racism, the ardent partisan of friendship and cooperation with the socialist community countries, the great friend of Bulgaria, the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Houari Boumediene. Mr Todor Zhivkov and the officials accompanying him signed the condolences book.

The Algerian Embassy in Sofia was also visited by representative groups of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, of the CC of the Dimitrov Komsomol, of the Committee of Bulgarian Women, of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa and Asia, of the Bulgaro-Algerian Friendship Society and of other public and mass organizations and creator's unions. All of them expressed deep condolences over Houari Boumediene's death. The mourning book was also signed by chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited here.

TODOROV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ALGERIA

AU301528Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 30 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian party and government delegation headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, returned from Algeria today.

The delegation attended the funeral of Houari Boumediene, president of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic and chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

TODOROV CONGRATULATES ALBANIAN COUNTERPART ON ELECTION

AU302010Y Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 30 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 30 Dec, BTA--Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a greetings telegram to Mr Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the occasion of the latter's election to this post. The telegram conveys best wishes for a successful activity for the good of the Albanian people and the development of Bulgaro-Albanian relations.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV SEND GREETINGS TO CUBA'S CASTRO

LD312138Y Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 31 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 31 Dec, BTA--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a greetings telegram to Mr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party, president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of Cuba's national day and the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The telegram reads: "We find with satisfaction that the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are actively expressed in the all-round and fruitful cooperation between the peoples, parties and governments of Bulgaria and Cuba, which is constantly enriched and expanded under the banner of our indestructible friendship with the great Soviet Union and the glorious party of Lenin". The telegram conveys the conviction that in the future too the fraternal Bulgaro-Cuban friendship and cooperation will continue to deepen in the interest of the two peoples, of consolidating the unity of the socialist community, of the solidarity of the international workers' and communist movement, of the unity of action of all revolutionary, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES SED ON ANNIVERSARY

AU3015302 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 30 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 30 Dec, BTA--The BCP Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity of Germany (SED) on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of founding the Communist Party of Germany. The telegram reads that the workers in the German Democratic Republic, led by the SED and in fraternal cooperation with the great Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries have achieved remarkable successes in building up a developed socialist society. Today, the telegram says, the GDR is an advanced socialist state, a sound link of the socialist community, a fortress of peace. The Socialist Unity Party of Germany makes a considerable contribution to consolidating the international communist and worker's movement.

The telegram concludes: "It is our pleasure to state that there exists identity of views on all the major issues of the international communist and worker's movement between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, close ties of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance, which determine the character of the overall relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and German Democratic Republic".

BCP CONGRATULATES WEST GERMAN, W. BERLIN COMMUNISTS

AU3015311 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 30 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram to the central leadership of the Communist Party of Germany on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of founding the Communist Party of Germany.

The telegram reads: "The Bulgarian communists know very well the great selfless struggle of the Communist Party of Germany for the day-to-day future interests of the working people. After the defeat of Nazi fascism the Communist Party of Germany was the only political force to be able to take over the fulfilment of the historic mission the working class, the progressive and democratic forces of the German people, were facing to uproot Nazism and restore the political life in Germany on a democratic and peaceful basis. Under the newly established conditions in post-war Germany the cause of the party was resumed by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in the German Democratic Republic and by the Communist Party of Germany in the Federal Republic".

Today the Communist Party of Germany is a worthy successor of the revolutionary traditions of the German worker's movement on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany.

"The Bulgarian communists highly appreciate the steadfastness and virility of the German communists in their years-long struggle against fascism and obscurantism, as well as against the attempts by international reaction to stop the process of reducing tension, for peace, democracy and socialism.

We highly appreciate and respect the unflinching loyalty of the German communists for the great teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, their consistent proletarian internationalism".

On the same occasion the BCP Central Committee has sent a telegram to the party leadership of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party as well.

It reads: "We wish you, worthy continuators of the cause of the Communist Party of Germany, successes in the struggle for the social and democratic rights of the West Berlin workers, for the city's peaceful development and for turning it into a stable factor of reducing international tension, for consolidating the security, understanding and peace in Europe and in the world."

BULGARIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE SENDS MESSAGE TO KNUFNS

BK310137Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 1428 GMT 29 Dec 78 BK

[Text] SPK--29 December 1978--The Bulgarian Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Committee has just sent a greetings message to the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS]. In its message, the Bulgarian committee reaffirmed the Bulgarian people's solidarity with the full support for the struggle of the KNUFNS to defend the national interests of the Kampuchean people and safeguard peace in this part of the world.

PIONEERS GREET PARTY, STATE LEADERS ON NEW YEAR

AU011432Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 1 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Many children's voices resounded throughout the Boyana Residence in the first hours of the new year 1979. Sofia's pioneers and Chavdar members came to greet Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, and Nacho Papazov. Also present were Georgi Dzhagarov and Miklo Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council, Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

The best poems and songs were devoted to our socialist motherland, the BCP, leader and inspirer of all successes of the Bulgarian people, and the close and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Bulgaria's youngest generation expressed its warmest wishes for a happy, peaceful and fruitful year, and more successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the BCP national conference. The event ended with songs and dances.

SOFIA REPORTS TWO MILD EARTHQUAKES IN RAZLOG

AU311915Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 31 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Today, 31 December, at 1756 and 1827 earthquakes were registered in the Razlog area, about 85 km from Sofia. The magnitude of the first earthquake was 4.6 and the second 4.3 on the Richter scale. At Razlog City the magnitude was 6.7 on the Medvedev scale. There are no damages or casualties.

BRIEFS

DRAGOYCHEVA IN PERNIK--A festive plenum of the Pernik city BCP committee was held on 23 December on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the Pernik city party organization. Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the plenum and conveyed greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Dec 78 AU]

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD011948Y Prague CTK in English 1536 GMT 1 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 1, CETEKA--Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal sent today a telegram of congratulations on the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the communist party, and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

In their telegram, they appreciated highly Cuba's peace-oriented, high-principled internationalist foreign policy, and the active role it plays in the movement of non-aligned countries. They stressed that the principled, consistent stand of the Communist Party of Cuba and the Cuban people, based on the positions of proletarian and socialist internationalism, on the principles of peaceful coexistence and relaxation of international tension, on the struggle against imperialism, racism, apartheid and for the rights of nations to self-determination, is highly appreciated by peoples of all continents. The telegram said that the working people of Czechoslovakia respect the great effort of the Cuban people in carrying out the tasks assigned to them by the historic first congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

"The people of our socialist country, led by the communist party of Czechoslovakia, stand firmly on the positions of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian and socialist internationalism and all-round cooperation and firm friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. They are convinced that especially at present when imperialism continues to pursue its policy of domination, oppression and unequality, efforts to secure the adoption of international relations of a new type, and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, assume special importance."

"The unbreakable and constantly deepening friendship and cooperation of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Cuba, stemming from the common road towards socialism, from our common principles and goals, helps strengthening the unity of the socialist countries in the struggle against imperialism, reaction, for relaxation of tension, for consolidation of peace, for the victory of socialism all over the world."

Indra, Chnoupek Send Greetings

LD012035Y Prague CTK in English 1757 GMT 1 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 1, CETEKA--Telegrams of congratulations on the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution were sent today by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, to Blas Roca, chairman of the Cuban National Assembly of People's Power, by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to his counterpart Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, and by the National Front Central Committee to the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution.

REPORTAGE ON STROUGAL-LED DELEGATION TO CUBA

Departs Prague

LD301424Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A Czechoslovak party and state delegation left Prague for Havana today to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. The leader of the delegation is Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

The other members of the delegation are: Deputy Chairman of the Federal Assembly Bohuslav Kucera; First Secretary of the West Slovak regional committee of the CPSL Ignac Janak; Deputy Chief of a department of the party Central Committee Zdenko Cheben; Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vojta; and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Cuba Michal Chudik.

The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Milos Makes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee; and other representatives of our political and public life.

Delegation Arrives

LD302344Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, arrived in Havana by air today.

The guests, who are to take part in celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution, were welcomed at the Jose Marti International Airport by Raul Castro, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and first vice president of the Council of State.

Strougal Meets Energy Minister

LD012046Y Prague CTK in English 1810 GMT 1 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Havana, Jan 1, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal--who arrived here on Saturday at the head of a party and state delegation to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuba revolution--met on Sunday with Energy Minister Jose Luis Beltran, who is also chairman of the society of Cuban-Czechoslovak friendship.

The Czechoslovak delegation also attended yesterday the opening of an exhibition "Cuba's Twenty Years of Revolution".

Today, the delegation will be present at a special session of the Cuban Assembly of People's Power, in honour of the 20th anniversary of the revolution. Cuba's achievements in the past twenty years will be analyzed in a speech by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the State Council.

RETURN OF CAPKA-LED CPCZ DELEGATION FROM GDR REPORTED

AU271528Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Return of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, led by the commission's Chairman Miroslav Capka, which had visited the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, returned home on Thursday [21 December].

In the GDR it had acquainted itself with the contents and methods of work of party control commissions and of auditing commissions in insuring the tasks ensuing from the party statutes and the conclusions of the Ninth SED Congress.

It held talks with Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, and Kurt Seibt, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission. It exchanged experiences from control and auditing work at the regional party committees in Potsdam and Dresden.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received the delegation in the course of its visit. He briefed it on the SED's activity in implementing the policy stipulated by the ninth congress and on the conclusions of the ninth SED Central Committee session. Questions concerning the further deepening of cooperation between the CPCZ and SED were discussed at the same time.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE NOTES KPD ANNIVERSARY

LD292124Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a congratulatory telegram to the SED Central Committee on the 60th founding anniversary of the KPD.

It says that the KPD's birth was a natural consequence of developments over many years within the German working class and the culmination of a courageous struggle of the most alert forces of the proletariat against revisionism and opportunism in the KPD and against war and imperialism.

The KPD at its inception adopted the best traditions of the German workers' movement. The party's wealth of experience, gained in the most difficult conditions of class struggle, has multiplied the strength of the SED, which today, by implementing the decisions of its ninth congress, is consistently pursuing the realization of the KPD's revolutionary goals.

On the same occasion, the CPCZ Central Committee sent congratulatory telegrams to the leadership of the DKP and the leadership of the SED of West Berlin.

JOINT STATEMENT ON BILAK'S VISIT TO SYRIA REPORTED

AU281320Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Dec 78 pp 1,2 AU

[CTK report: "In the Name of Solidarity: Joint Statement on the CPCZ Central Committee Delegation's Visit to Syria"]

[Text] A joint statement has been issued at the conclusion of the visit to Syria on the CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The statement declares:

A CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] from 17-21 December 1978 at the invitation of the national leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th party. The other members of the delegation were Zdenko Cheben, deputy chief of a CPCZ Central Committee department and Miroslav Novotny, leading secretary of the CPCZ District Committee in Karlovy Vary.

The CPCZ Central Committee delegation was received by Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and SAR president. The head of the Czechoslovak delegation conveyed to him on this occasion comradely greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. Hafiz al-Asad cordially reciprocated Gustav Husak's greetings.

The Czechoslovak delegation further met with Mahmud Khadid, chairman of the People's Council and with SAR Premier Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi.

In the course of the visit the delegation acquainted itself with the economic successes and historical monuments of the capital Damascus and the regional town Aleppo.

The CPCZ Central Committee delegation conducted talks with a delegation of the national leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, which was led by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the party. The other members of the delegation were:

Georges Saddiqni, member of the National Leadership and chief of the Department for Culture and Party Education; (Muhammad Ali Askar), secretary of the Damascus committee of the Ba'th Party; (Izzat Hasan), chief of the General Secretariat of the Ba'th Party and (Muhammad Abu Zarad), chief of the Department for Foreign Relations of the national leadership of the Ba'th Party.

In a friendly and cordial atmosphere the two delegations exchanged views on questions of common interest. They noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the CPCZ and the Ba'th Party is being successfully developed and consolidated. They highly appraised the contribution of mutual party contacts to the development of bilaterally beneficial cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Syria.

'Abdallah al-Ahmar briefed the Czechoslovak side on the development of the SAR in the economic and social fields and on the successes that have been achieved in building a socialist society under the leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party. At the same time he briefed the Czechoslovak side on the efforts exerted by the Syrian side against imperialist-Zionist aggression and for the restoration of alienated Arab rights.

The Czechoslovak side highly appraised the principled attitude the SAR is assuming under the leadership of Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th secretary general and SAR president, and the SAR's significant role in the struggle against separate accords that are trying to suppress Arab rights, deliver a blow to the Arab liberation movement and foist capitulation on the Arabs and Syria's resistence to all imperialist-Zionist plans in the region of the Middle East. It expressed solidarity with the efforts exerted by the Ba'th Party and the SAR in the interest of strengthening Arab unity and resisting imperialist plans in the Middle East and aimed at eliminating the harmful consequences of the separate accords and actions prepared at Camp David.

The Czechoslovak side has positively evaluated the results of the Damascus summit conference of the front of steadfastness, which are contributing toward significantly strengthening Arab solidarity and unity in the battle against imperialist-Zionist plans and against separate arrangements and actions opposed to the Arab people's interests. The Czechoslovak side has welcomed the charter of the joint national campaign which consolidates the collaboration of the fraternal countries Syria and Iraq. It has also appraised the results of the ninth summit conference of Arab states and its general contribution to the unification of the Arab world, and also its efforts to ward off the danger created for the Arab people by the consequences of the Camp David agreements.

The Czechoslovak side respects the successes that are being achieved by the Syrian Arab people in various spheres of social life and it wishes them further successes and progress in the battle aimed at creating the united Arab socialist society.

The head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation elaborated on the successes achieved by the party and the Czechoslovak people in fulfilling the resolutions and conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress in the construction of the developed socialist society in the CSSR. At the same time, he explained the stances taken by the CPCZ and CSSR Government on important international problems, particularly emphasizing the questions of disarmament, European security and the Mideast situation.

The delegation of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party appreciated the results and successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people under the CPCZ's leadership in the socialist construction of their country, as well as the CSSR's international political efforts, aimed at decreasing international tension, halting feverish armament and consolidating peace and security in Europe and in the world. It has voiced a particularly high appreciation of the CSSR's principled attitude toward the comprehensive, just and permanent settlement of the Middle East crisis and the all-round support that is being granted by the CSSR to the Arab peoples and the Arab people of Palestine in their battle against imperialist-Zionist aggression.

The two delegations devoted particular attention to the tense and explosive situation in the Middle East. They arrived at the common opinion that the agreements concluded in Camp David between the Egyptian leadership and Israel, with the active participation of the United States, are a step taken behind the Arab's backs and contrary to their interests. The Camp David negotiations were an attempt to replace a just comprehensive solution of the Mideast problems with partial, separate solutions, enabling Israel to continue controlling [ovladat] the occupied Arab territories and preventing the materialization of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. This was yet another attempt at splitting the Arab ranks and at winning their approval for the enforced arrangement which is advantageous for the aggressor and forces supporting him against the Arab countries. Such steps escalate tension in the Middle East and enhance the danger of a new explosion.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the method of separate arrangements in no way brings the enthronement of peace in the Mideast area closer but, on the contrary, pushes this possibility further away and complicates it. The two sides reaffirmed that the enthronement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only on the basis of a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, including the Arab part of Jerusalem, and on the basis of the materialization of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to their national self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on the soil of their fatherland, as well as their right to return, in harmony with the appropriate UN resolutions.

The two sides support the normalization of the situation in Lebanon on the basis of ensuring its independence and territorial integrity. They affirmed the necessity of strengthening the legitimate power of the Lebanese Government over the entire territory of the country and of strengthening respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian movement in Lebanon, and they condemned continuing Israeli interference in Lebanese internal affairs.

In the course of the exchange of opinions on international questions the two sides affirmed their firm support for the battle for consolidating peace and the peoples' security and for expanding the detente in international affairs so that it would include all areas in the world. They expressed resolute opposition to the plans of the aggressive circles of imperialism aimed at increasing tension in international relations, liquidating the successes achieved in the sphere of detente and returning the world to the arms race, within the framework of which mass destruction means are being developed, including the neutron bomb.

The two sides confirmed the necessity to develop and activate effective steps aimed against this imperialist policy which threatens peace and the peoples' freedom and to continue fighting for halting the arms race, liquidating the existing hotbeds of tension and consolidating the process of international detente. One of the main tasks in the present international relations is to fight for achieving effective means for halting armament and for disarmament.

The two sides confirmed the extraordinary significance of the alliance of socialist countries, of the progressive forces in the world and of the national liberation movement in the battle for international peace and security, for the peoples' freedom and independence and for social progress. Simultaneously they confirmed their lasting support for consolidating the mutual solidarity of all anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist forces in various parts of the world.

The two sides emphatically condemned the aggressive actions of imperialism and of the racist forces on the African Continent and they demand the liquidation of racist discrimination and the complete handing-over of power to the legitimate representatives of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia. The two sides expressed their resolute opposition to the alliance of racist regimes in southern Africa with international imperialism and racist Zionism.

The two sides appreciate the significant role played by the nonalined movement in international relations. This movement is doing its share strengthening international peace and security, in decreasing tension in international relations and in building up economic relations of equal rights among all countries. The two sides express support for the efforts to build international economic relations on the basis of full respect for the principle of equal rights and mutual advantages, in keeping with the charter of economic rights and duties of states, as confirmed at the 29th UN General Assembly session.

The two sides stated with gratification that an upsurge of the forces of progress, liberation socialism and peace and of their activity is taking place and they welcomed the great victories achieved by the peoples of the world in consolidating national independence, freedom and social progress.

The two sides expressed their resolute conviction that the firm friendship uniting the two parties and people of the two countries corresponds to their fundamental interests. These relations are and will be of a firm nature and are beneficial to the cause of peace and security in the world. They also confirmed their joint effort to strive for a further consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the two political parties and countries. The parties signed an agreement on cooperation between the CPCZ and the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party for 1979-1980 as a manifestation of the joint determination to continue to develop and deepen cooperation between the two parties and countries.

The two delegations expressed full satisfaction with the course and results of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation's visit to Syria and consider it a contribution to strengthening the bonds of friendship and combat solidarity between the people and parties of the two countries.

Vasil Bilak, the head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, expressed his thanks for the warm reception and hospitality that was extended to the CPCZ Central Committee delegation thoughout its entire visit. In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee he invited a delegation of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party to pay a visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

SYRIAN PARTY COOPERATION FEASIBLE DESPITE DIFFERENCES

AU2813555Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Dec 78 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary in the column: "A Word on the Events": "Cooperation With Friends"]

[Excerpts] In the regular vein of our friendly cooperation with Syria, a key role is undoubtedly played by the contacts between the CPCZ and the Ba'th Party in Syria. This was also confirmed by the extremely active visit of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, led by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Secretary Vasil Bilak, to the SAR this week.

It is not usual for a commentary to list all the meetings; but in this instance this is almost a must, so that we can point out that our communist party's representatives have really been received on the highest level; this not only shows the recognition of us by our Syrian friends, but also the high level of development of our relations.

The explanation is not difficult. The CPCZ and our fatherland, as a socialist state, consistently support the peoples' national-liberation, anti-imperialist and anticolonialist struggle. And this also applies to the Middle East sphere. That is exactly why, on principle, we support the concept of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the crisis in this area any why we support the Arab peoples in every respect in the fight against imperialist-Zionist aggression and for the inalienable rights of the Arabs, and Arab people of Palestine in particular. Actually this was emphatically confirmed at the recent session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee, where we, together with the other five member-countries of the organization, adopted a declaration condemning the method of separate negotiations; this was highly appreciated in the Arab world.

It is good that during the present negotiations in Damascus the significance of this alliance, between socialist countries and anti-imperialist forces in the Arab world, was particularly stressed, since its significance is really extraordinary in the fight for international peace and security, for the freedom and independence of nations and for social progress." At the same time the fact that Syria is a member of the nonalined movement, and Czechoslovakia a Warsaw Pact member, cannot be an obstacle to this, and the same applies to the understandable differences existing between the Ba'th Party and the CPCZ. Particularly the experience gained so far confirms that those things are decisive in our relations which connect us and draw us closer to each other, and that the good conditions for implementing these aspects of contacts are created by the cooperation between the Ba'th Party and the CPCZ, which was now affirmed in Damascus by the new agreement for the years 1979-80.

It is our sincere wish that the strengthening of ties of friendship and combat solidarity between our peoples and parties effectively contribute to the battle for a just peace in the Middle East and for general progress not only in Syria, but also elsewhere in the Arab world.

HONECKER EXCHANGES NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

LD012243Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0607 GMT 1 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, has exchanged cordial greetings and best wishes for the new year with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev. Erich Honecker also exchanged new year's greetings with the general secretaries and first secretaries of the fraternal parties and heads of state of the socialist countries. Greetings and best wishes for 1979 were also exchanged between the chairman of the GDR State Council and representatives of states on all continents. Greetings were also exchanged between Erich Honecker and leaders of communist and workers' parties in noncommunist countries. The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, exchanged cordial new year greetings with the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Aleksey Kosygin, with the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the other socialist countries and with the heads of governments of other states with which the GDR maintains diplomatic relations.

DPA: HONECKER TO VISIT INDIA 8 JANUARY

LD010840Y Hamburg DPA in German 1202 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] East Berlin--Erich Honecker, the GDR State Council chairman and SED general secretary will leave on 8 January for an official visit to India. According to information in East Berlin on Thursday, 28 December, he was invited by President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy of India. Honecker will be accompanied by a delegation of 120 and will visit various Indian cities. According to diplomatic sources, at the request of the Indian Government Honecker dropped his plan to visit Afghanistan either before or after his visit to India. The GDR has for months been trying to intensify its relations with India, which became somewhat cooler after Indira Gandhi's replacement as prime minister. In the view of political observers, the GDR is also acting on behalf of Moscow. The visit to India will be Honecker's second trip to Asia. At the end of 1977 he visited Vietnam, North Korea and, his first noncommunist state, the Philippines.

MUECKENBERGER ARRIVES IN CUBA FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD301714Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0243 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Havana, (ADN correspondent)--A GDR party and government delegation led by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Politburo and Presidium member of the People's Chamber, arrived in Havana on Friday to attend the celebrations in honor of the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

REPORTAGE ON KPD ANNIVERSARY MEETING

Honecker Attends

LD292308Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 29 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--All that the best of many generations have been fighting for, all that Karl Liebknect, Rosa Luxemburg and many other founders of the KPD struggled for, has become reality in the socialist GDR. This certainty permeated the festive assembly of the SED Central Committee, held in the German State Opera House in Berlin today to mark the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Germany.

The participants gave a most cordial welcome to Erich Honecker, General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, together with other members of the party and state leadership. The festive address was delivered by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Hager Addresses Meeting

LD292345Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 29 Dec 78 LD

["Excerpt" of speech by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at ceremonial meeting of the SED Central Committee in the German State Opera House in Berlin to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the KPD--recorded]

[Text] The formation of the KPD was a historic event of far-reaching significance, a turning point in the history of the German workers movement and the German people. Ever since 30 November 1918 there has been a party guided consistently by the interests of the working class and all other working people, By the interests of the socialist revolution. It has been a party always faithful to the banner of Marxism-Leninsim, to the banner of proletarian internationalism, which from the day of its formation had particularly close ties with the party of Lenin, the CPSU, and with the Soviet Union. This party set socialism as its goal and as its indispensable prerequisite, and stable foundation, the political rule of the working class in union with the other working people, the dictatorship of the proletariat. The KPD was a party which developed in hard and sacrificial class struggle under the leadership of Ernst Thaelmann and the Central Committee, led by him into a revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist party of the masses, a party of close ties with the people, to which millions of working people gave their trust.

The party of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck, was also for its members a school of steadfastness, of determination and firmness, of unconditional and unbounded faithfulness to Marxism-Leninism, to our communist ideals. [applause]

We are proud because the SED, which emerged from the union of the KPD and SPD, continues the work of the KPD, as stated in the party program adopted by the ninth congress. We are greeting from the bottom of our hearts all comrades assembled in the hall and outside in the country, the cofounders of the KPD, who were the comrades in the struggle by Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck, and who over many decades have passed the test as staunch communists. [applause] We thank them for their deeds, their courage, their devotion, their contribution to the victory of socialism. We convey fraternal greetings from here to the comrades in the DKP of the Federal Republic and in the SEW of West Berlin, who are unflinchingly waging the struggle for the rights and interests of the working people, the struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism under the hard conditions of capitalist class rule. [applause]

The great historic example for such a party was created by Lenin and his comrades in struggle. In contrast with the developments in Russia, the corruption of social democracy by opportunism could not be prevented in Germany as in many other countries. The emergence of a really revolutionary party of the German working class, which corresponded with the requirements of the 20th century, has been, therefore, a prolonged and complicated process. The KPD has firmly rooted leninism in the German workers movement, and this is among its lasting historic achievements. It recognized its general validity and gained from its own experiences the insight that was an indispensable weapon in the struggle for socialism.

The program of the founding congress was aimed at the realization of socialism on German soil. It defines as its basic socioeconomic characteristic the abolition of capitalist ownership of the means of production, the transfer of banks, mines, factories, and transportation to the people's ownership. In the GDR we have also realized this historic task and we have led socialist production relations to triumph.

The material, socioeconomic, and political-ideological prerequisities have been created, as an effect of the revolutionary process, to realize the essence of socialism with growing comprehensiveness and to make it an experience for every working person. The SED sees and the GDR communists are seeing the essence and purpose of their actions in doing everything for the well-being of the people, for the interests of the working class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, and other working people.

We have made good progress, stable and continuous economic progress, as shown by the annual rates of growth in national income, industrial goods production, and productivity. The material and cultural living standards of the people have improved constantly, indivisibly linked with the above. Goods turnover has increased in 8 years by 44.6 percent with stable prices to M92.6 billion. The state social funds, which are a considerable share of the real income of the GDR's citizens, increased by 80 percent and totaled more than M46 billion in 1978. The bourgeoisie has failed over decades of efforts to ascribe an antinational character to the communists. It tried in this way to disguise the crimes of imperialism against the German nation, which culminated in two destructive world wars.

The present nationalist and chauvinist campaign in the Federal Republic is also meant apparently to distract from the fact that Germany was split 30 years ago through the fault of the West German imperialists and their allies. Much fantasy is being indulged in at firesides in the Federal Republic at present about keeping the German question open. One asks oneself whether this is only the wishful thinking of people who cannot accept the reality of two German states, or whether we have here already the announcement of new aggressive plans by German imperialism against peace in Europe. This would be a dangerous game. Surely, no one among the ruling circles of the Federal Republic would assume seriously that German imperialism can ever expand again to the Oder or beyond. [applause]

In reality there is no so-called German question, because two German states exist at present, the capitalist Federal Republic and the socialist GDR. The inveterate nationalists and revanchists in the FRG cannot alter the fact that socialism determined the development of the nation in the GDR and history. [applause]

We love our socialist fatherland, and we are prepared to protect and defend it. Yet communists have never been and are not narrow-minded nationalists. Our socialist patriotism is always inseparably bound up with proletarian internationalism.

Comrades, 60 years ago a few thousand communists were waging a hard and fierce class struggle against a seemingly superior enemy. Activities and events are commemorating their progress which include the fighting in January 1919, the Bavarian Republic of Councils, the quelling of the Kapp Putsch, the Red Ruhr Army, the March fighting in central Germany, the Hamburg rising, the referendums against the compensation of princes, bloody May 1929 in Berlin, the great strikes, Dachau and Buchenwald, Mauhausen and Brandenburg-Goerden, the battles in Madrid and on the Ebro, the Free Germany National Committee. It was a road of victories but also of defeats, a road of honor and glory, of unchangeable loyalty to our communist ideals.

Our Marxist-Leninist party has faced the growing and more difficult tasks at every stage of development until it could do justice to the growing demands to its leading role. Communists have been and are at all times selfless and intrepid fighters who do not avoid difficulties. They do not complain when they encounter unexpected obstacles on the road to social progress, but they act.

Comrades, a generation after the forming of the KPD we can celebrate the anniversary as a party of more than 2 million communists. We are celebrating it in the 30th year of the SED's existence, the 60 years since 30 December 1918 are proof despite many vicissitudes of the inexorable advance of our movement under the banner of Marx, Engels and Lenin. They are strengthening our belief in the final triump of our great cause, the triumph of socialism and peace. [applause]

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON AID

LD020950Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0827 GMT 2 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Internationalist aid given by the GDR citizens in 1978 amounted to roughly M200 million, Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, announced in an ADN interview.

Kurt Seibt described increased assistance for the Vietnamese fraternal people as an "outstanding example of the growing expressions of solidarity by millions of GDR citizens." He said that the serious natural disasters evoked even greater initiatives in the solidarity movement. Citizens from all classes and sections of the population implemented the friendship treaty between the GDR and Vietnam and made it possible for the committee to dispatch solidarity supplies to the value of about M80 million to Vietnam.

In this connection Kurt Seibt assessed the "Order of Friendship" awarded by the Vietnamese president to the Vietnam committee of the GDR Solidarity Committee last April as an "award to the GDR working class and all working people."

"The great receptiveness of working people for active solidarity," the president of the committee said, "also became apparent in help for the dedicated struggle waged by the Ethiopian people. In the reliable alliance with the Ethiopian revolution our friendship and cooperation was and is being directed toward thwarting any neocolonialist machinations by imperialism. This will was confirmed during the state visit by Mengistu Haile Mariam to the GDR when our committee handed him a solidarity check for M15 million." Kurt Seibt said that in 1978 the solidarity committee supported the anti-imperialist struggle on the African Continent with roughly M100 million.

About M40 million were donated for solidarity goods for the support of the struggle by the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. "We contributed as much as possible to the UN International Anti-Apartheid Year." About 750 African and Arab students are currently being trained together with future experts through the Solidarity Committee. Patriots from Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa are also receiving training in the GDR. Over 180 wounded liberation fighters are receiving medical care in the republic's clinics and hospitals.

Kurt Seibt said that support for the PLO and all anti-imperialist forces in the Middle East were other focal points of the solidarity movement in 1978. Citizens also stressed their solidarity with fighting Chile through their demand for the clarification of the fate of the 2,500 who "disappeared" as well as with the demand for the respect of human rights in Chile. Unity with fighting Chile was also shown through the fact that over 1,500 Chileans have found a temporary second home in the GDR.

POWER PRODUCTION CURTAILED DUE TO SEVERE WEATHER

LD012232Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 1 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tens of thousands of workers and members of the GDR's armed forces and civil defense organizations are engaged in a tireless battle with masses of snow and the cold spell. Extreme weather conditions caused considerable difficulties in road and rail traffic and electricity supplies.

Heinz Ziergiebel, the GDR deputy minister of coal and energy, told the press today that extensive production shortfalls had occurred in the lignite industry. After heavy rain, severe frost, gales and drifting snow, conveyor belts and machinery are frozen, contact lines iced up and overhead transmission lines damaged. The situation has deteriorated since yesterday. Coal trains are taking much longer to turn around. Loaded trains have failed to reach power stations. This has led to curtailments in the production of power and gas. To secure the operation of the power grid, large-scale power cuts have been necessary today. When work resumes tomorrow, power and gas supplies to industry and commerce will have to be reduced. In this situation it is very important to save energy in all interprises and institutions, towns and villages and households.

Ziergiebel thanked workers in lignite and energy enterprises and their thousands of helpers including members of the National People's Army and People's Police for their devoted efforts to normalize production.

BRIEFS

TRADE INCREASE WITH SWEDEN--By the end of the year the foreign trade turnover between the GDR and Sweden is expected to increase 15 percent as compared with the previous year. This was noted at the ninth annual main session of the committee for the promotion of trade between the GDR and Sweden in Stockholm, in which some 100 leading representatives of Swedish concerns, enterprises associations and trade-promoting institutions, as well as representatives of GDR foreign trade and export enterprises participated. The deliberations of the committee on measures to further increase the commodity turnover between the two countries have the purpose of implementing the stiuplations on the annual protocol for 1979 and on the agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation made in Stockholm last week at the third session of the mixed GDR-Swedish government commission. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

EDUCATIONAL AID TO AFRICA--Berlin--This year the GDR concluded with various African countries new agreements to support the education system among newly emerging nations. In recent months relations have been intensified with Mozambique, Ethiopia, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands and Benin. They and other states requested GDR support in building up their education system. In the protocols concluded with the governments of these countries many relevant measures were laid down. In Mozambique for instance, GDR experts are working in the education ministry on remodeling the content of education. For some weeks 17 GDR advisers have been working in the curriculum design center of the Ethiopian ministry of education. Under the direction of Ethiopian experts they are helping to draw up new curricula and text books. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0628 GMT 29 Dec 78 LD]

KADAR GREETS HONECKER ON GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY

LD301440Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 29, (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has sent a message of greetings to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the German Communist Party.

On the occasion, Janos Kadar sent greetings cables also to the leadership of the German Communist Party and the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO CUBA

LD301932Y Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 30, (MTI)--The Hungarian leaders, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a cable of greetings to Cuban leaders on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the revolution there. The cable points out, among other things:

"The Hungarian communists and our people regard the achievements and successes of the Cuban communists and the revolutionary people with great respect. These have become integral parts of the world-wide struggle of the peoples of the socialist countries and other progressive forces for social progress, peace and security. Cuba's internationalist foreign policy, her consistent solidarity with the revolutionary forces fighting against the aggressions of imperialism, and the Cuban communists' struggle for the unity of the international communist and workers movement deserve well the esteem of all the progressive forces of the world. We are convinced that the 1979 summit meeting of the non-aligned countries in Havana will be an event of outstanding significance in the struggle for implementation of the movement's anti-imperialist goals."

"We are happy that the fraternal friendship based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism of our parties and peoples is getting deeper every day, and that our cooperation in every field of life serves successfully the interests of the Hungarian and Cuban peoples, as well as of the whole socialist community."

1979 GAS DELIVERY CONTRACT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD301445Y Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 29, (MTI)--Istvan Russay, general manager of Hungarian foreign trade company Mineralimpex, and Albert Tunis, deputy general manager of Soviet Soyuzgazexport enterprise, signed a contract Friday in Budapest about the delivery of 2,600 million cubic metres of natural gas from the Soviet Union to Hungary in 1979. Of this quantity, 1,000 million cubic meters will come through the old pipelines while the rest will arrive via the Orenburg line.

The deal will enable Hungary to import two and half times as much gas in the new year as in 1978. Gas import from the USSR has been significantly contributing to the energy requirements of Hungary's national economy.

LOSONCZI REVIEWS PAST YEAR, PROSPECTS FOR 1979

LD011458Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 1 Jan 79 LD

[New Year's address to the nation by Pal Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian Presidential Council--recorded]

[Text] Dear listeners, with a year filled with work behind us, we greet the new year with confidence. We have closed a period rich in events. The April session of our Central Committee was an important stage in the sphere of our internal politics. At this session we reviewed our work since the 11th congress. The main conclusion--namely, that the resolutions of the congress had stood the test of time and that we would continue the political line which had enjoyed the support of our people--met with the agreement not only of the party members, but also of all of our people.

In the past year, on the basis of the conscientious, good work of the Hungarian people, our country has become richer both materially and intellectually, the standard of living has improved and the conditions of life have become better. Our people are working in a good political atmosphere on the economic and cultural development of our socialist homeland and on the great creation of a socialist society.

In 1978, the third year of our 5-year plan, not everything went as well as we would have liked, but despite the more difficult and more complex conditions, we succeeded in reaching or approaching the targets which we had set for ourselves. Our great common cause links the people in a unity which gives birth to deeds. National unity serving the welfare of our country, the creation of which was in the past the constant dream of the best men of our nation, has become the reality of our lives. The contradictions which not so long ago still divided society, tearing the nation into parts, now live only in our memories. Our party's policy of alliance is manifested in the fact that party members and those outside the party--citizens holding different world views--work together with good understanding and shoulder to shoulder for socialism, for the preservation of peace and in the interests of our people.

The primary source of our achievements is the socialist national unity, which has been realized under the leadership of our party, and the mutual trust between the party and masses. This is also the main condition for fulfilling the tasks for the year 1979. The targets of the economic plan for this year are somewhat more modest than those for previous years. We are at the stage in our development where the decisive task is to consolidate our achievements and to provide the foundations for developing our economy and for regularly improving the standard of living of our people. The successful realization of our tasks demands more responsible work from everyone. The world in which we live is one where the requirements of economic life have become more rigorous. Improving profitability and increasing the proportion of products which can be sold profitably both inside our country and beyond our borders are general requirements. This is the path for the further general development of the country and for improving the standard of living.

Our endeavors to insure that better and more successful work is accorded greater recognition and suitable material and moral rewards meet with the sense of justice and approval of the overwhelming majority of our society. It is in the interest of us all that we should carefully utilize the material and intellectual resources created in the decades of socialist construction in the interests of the country and community. We are convinced that the targets set out in the economic plan for this year are in harmony with the requirements which spring from our situation and with our possibilities. We shall serve both our direct and our long-term goals and facilitate the socialist development of our homeland by fulfilling these targets.

When we enumerate our achievements, in accordance with the policy and practice of the MSZMP, which has proven itself over two decades, we are not silent about the worries and difficulties either. The mutual trust among the party, the government and the people is reflected in the fact that we speak openly about our problems. It is this openness and frankness which gives impetus to socialist democracy, which is constantly being strengthened in our society, through the broadening of rights, responsibility and the active participation in the management of our shared affairs. This firm foundation is the guarantee that we shall successfully carry out our more difficult tasks, as similar ones, or even worse ones, have been overcome in past decades.

Dear comrades, peace is indispensable for our work of building socialism. The most important, unchangingly fundamental purpose of our foreign policy is to secure peace, decrease tension and achieve a limitation of the arms race and the strengthening of the process of detente. The Hungarian People's Republic marches shoulder to shoulder with the countries of the socialist community. On the basis of the policy of peaceful coexistence, and led by the goal of creative cooperation, we are building wide-ranging ties with almost every country of the world. We are strengthening our relations with the developing countries and developing our relations with the economically developed capitalist countries on the basis of mutual advantages. We are fighting for the creation of a world in which not only ourselves but also our children and our grandchildren can live in peace. This current year reminds us particularly of this duty, having been declared by the united nation to be international children's year. Our country and our people, filled with a profound sense of responsibility for the fate and peaceful future of mankind, will do everything possible within our strength and possibilities to insure that the favorable tendencies in international life should develop even more forcefully and become permanent.

Dear compatriots, the new year does not promise us easy successes. We are faced with struggle and hard work. Yet we are looking forward with confidence and just hope. We are not alone in the world. We are conscious of having allies and friends standing beside us. Our achievements at home provide a good basis for fulfilling our tasks. With the mobilization of our forces and the united will of the nation we shall reach our goals. We are convinced that every citizen of our country will participate in the successful realization of our shared tasks with increased responsibility and better and more successful work.

On the first day of the year, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian Peoples Republic and the Council of Ministers, I wish all of our people a successful, Happy New Year.

MAGYAR HIRLAP INTERVIEW WITH PUJA ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD311848Y Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 31 Dec 78 LD

[From the press review: MAGYAR HIRLAP Interview With Frigyes Puja]

[Text] Budapest, December 31, (MTI)--The Sunday edition of MAGYAR HIRLAP carries an interview with Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja on the [word indistinct] activity of Hungarian foreign policy.

In answer to the question, "how do you judge the role of the outgoing year in the struggle for keeping the tendency of detente, and what significance do you attach to the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative body of the Warsaw Treaty members?"

The minister said: "The countries of the socialist communities, so Hungary too, focus their foreign political activities on strengthening peace, on protecting and deepening the achievements of political detente, on curbing the armament race, and on consolidating the positions of progress in the world. In spite of the fact that the foes of peace and security have increased their activities, they failed to stall the process of detente. The meetings of the leaders of those countries which have signed the Helsinki Final Act are regularly and the political relations of the countries with different social systems have been [word indistinct]. [sentence as received] However, I also belong to a realistic assessment of the international situation to point out that the process of detente has slowed down in comparison to the early 1970's. In line with their interests, some monopolcapitalist circles accelerate armament and are taking fresh efforts to produce new mass destruction weapons. They interfere into the internal affairs of the countries fighting for their independence, and amplify their drive against the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. The anti-Soviet, hegemonist foreign policy of the present Chinese leadership also backs the efforts of the extremist imperialist circles. However, the socialist countries and the international communist and workers movement have an increasing influence on the development of the world situation the influence of those pursuing realistic policies is growing also in the advanced capitalist countries. Under such conditions did it come to the Moscow meeting which had for its major subject consolidation of detente, peace and security. An appeal was made at the meeting to all the states and peace-loving peoples of the world to deepen detente and to create solid and lasting peace. Nevertheless, we are convinced" the foreign minister stressed, "that while the NATO countries spend skyrocketing sums on armament, the socialist countries cannot renounce of effectively organizing their defence. The participants expressed their opinion in the question of the so-called human rights: Nowhere else in the world is being done so much for the people to be able to practice their human rights than exactly in the socialist countries."

Speaking about the relations between the United States and Hungary, Frigyes Puja explained: "Simultaneously with the favourable changes in the international situation, all the major outstanding problems of Hungarian-American relations had been settled after 1970. In 1978 we managed to settle two pending issues which hampered further improvement of our relations: The return of the crown and the coronation regalia and trade discrimination. We can safely declare about the present standing of our bilateral relations that it is satisfactory, there are no major outstanding problems between the two countries. We see the possibility--and are also willing--to further improve our bilateral ties in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, equality of rights, non-interference, and mutual benefits."

"Since the Helsinki Security and Cooperation Conference we have learned with satisfaction that the willingness and readiness for cooperation with the socialist countries, have grown at the government circles, political leaders, and the public of most of the West European countries. Especially significant and successful were the visits and talks of Janos Kadar in Finland, Austria, Italy, FRG and recently in France. The highlevel talks and visits have greatly contributed to the development of relations between Hungary and the developed capitalist countries, and have positively influence detente and improved the political atmosphere in Europe", said in conclusion the Hungarian foreign minister.

KISZ FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED IN BUDAPEST

LD292330Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] The expanded festive session of KISZ, held to commemorate the 60th founding anniversary of the communist youth movement, is under way. In honor of the anniversary a wreath was laid this morning near the building on Oetvoes Street [in Budapest] in which the declaration was made that the organization would function on the basis of communist principles.

Janos Kadar greeted the participants in the festive meeting and all KISZ members by letter. We quote from the letter:

Let the youth federation rally for the wide masses of young people provide special and suitable opportunities of activity for all strata--the young workers, peasants, intellectuals, students and soldiers. Let the young communists carry out their duties in an exemplary manner and mobilize Hungarian youth for the achievement of our social objectives. Our party and working people regard the work of the KISZ with confidence and continue to count on it. We desire it to carry out its activity to the satisfaction of its members and all young people. Let it encourage and support their forward-looking activity, aspirations and improvement efforts. Let it educate its membership, our youth, following the example of those who did not shrink from sacrifices and met the obligations they had undertaken in a selfless and honorable way for the good of our people. Let them be steadfast in their socialist conviction and live and act as true patriots. Let them regard the defense and development of the achievements and utilization of the experiences of their predecessors as their privilege. Rallying all of our youth, may the federation build the future in joint resolution.

Next, Laszlo Marothy, MSZMP Politburo member and KISZ Central Committee first secretary, addressed the meeting. By way of introduction he recalled the political and social circumstances in which the Hungarian communist youth movement was founded and the historical antecedents from their beginning and the struggles of the federation of young communist workers with the active participation of communist youth. Then he summed up the 6 decades of experience of the youth movement and said:

[Marothy--Begin recording] From the moment of its birth, the KISZ has been in the service of the party policy. Its aims were fixed as the restoration of the power of the working class and the building of socialism. Its immediate task was political and economic consolidation and the resumption of the building of socialism. It openly professed the intellectual and political heritage of the progressive, revolutionary youth movement: The IDSZ [National Federation of Working Youth], KIMSZ [Federation of Young Communist Workers in Hungary], MADISZ [Association of Hungarian Democratic Youth], MIHSZ [Hungarian People's Youth Federation's Pioneer Movement] and DISZ [Federation of Working Youth] It made good use of the historical experience and tried to learn both from successes and failures.

Today the KISZ represents Hungarian youth and mobilizes its members to participate to the best of their ability in socialist construction, study of the defense of the fatherland and the world-wide struggle for peace and social progress. Following the example of the party and enjoying its leadership and support, the KISZ has fulfilled its mission in Hungarian society for more than 2 decades. From the beginning, the KISZ has followed the same road as did its most experienced predecessor, the KIMSZ.

It has regarded as its primary task the aim that in its collectives and its activities youth should educate itself to become communist and all those who see in it their leader, in accordance with Lenin's teaching, by study, struggle and organization. In other words, the aim of KISZ is to make the young realize that they will find their lasting individual happiness only in the prosperity of the whole of society, in the practical realization of Marxist-Leninist theory. [end recording]

On behalf of the older generation of communists Dezsoe Nemes, MSZMP Politburo member and editor in chief of NEPSZABADSAG, addressed the young audience:

[Nemes--Begin recording] The activity of the IOSZ made a worthy contribution to the triumph of the first socialist revolution in our country. It is well known that on 21 March 1919 the first unification of the communist and the social-democratic parties took place on a revolutionary basis. This had a decisive effect on the proclamation of the Republic of Councils. However, in the united party there were a number of differences of opinion and even the name of the party had been a source of dispute from the start. The question was whether or not it should be called communist party. The party congress in June 1919 decided the question by a compromise. This was no problem in itself, the problem was that those who pressed for the rejection of the word communist did this in their majority in the spirit of capitulation, aimed at giving up the dictatorship of the proletariat. By arousing social-democratic feelings, they tried to break up the ranks of proletarian power.

It was in these circumstances that the IOSZ took the name of the KIMSZ, thus expressing its opposition to the capitulators and its stand in the resolute defense of proletarian power. In his festive speech Comrade Marothy spoke of the honorable task undertaken by the KIMSZ at the request of the communist international, the organization of the constituent congress of the community youth international. Let me mention in this connection another fact: The foundation of the third international, the Comintern, was initiated by Lenin. This constituent congress, together with the CPSU, was convened by six parties in a joint appeal and one of these parties was the party of communists in Hungary.

The Hungarian Republic of Councils was set up at the time of the meeting of the communist international. The request to organize the constituent congress of the communist youth international was sent to the youth federation of a party, a Hungarian party, which was one of the founders of the Comintern and under whose leadership the first proletarian power in the Danube Valley came into being. This important task was given to a communist youth federation which, as a passionate propagator and fighter of the socialist world revolution, actively contributed to the victory of the socialist revolution in its own country. [end recording]

OVARI INTERVIEWED ON PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

AU271527Y Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 20 Dec 78 p 3 AU

[Interview with Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, by "a representative" of OTECHESTVEN FRONT editorial board]

[Text] Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, took part in the work of the Sofia theoretical-scientific conference. He was kind to answer questions of a representative of our editorial board.

Question: Comrade Ovari, how do you evaluate the social organizations' role in constructing the developed socialist society and their place in the ideological work with the broad people's masses?

Answer: The developed socialist society is being constructed not only for the communists but for the entire people. Therefore, the social organizations have a very important role in its construction. Such is the role of the trade unions--the largest organization of the working class--and the Komsomol, which encompasses the young generation.

Our country's population is not very numerous, but it includes various nationalities, something which contributes to Hungary's drive toward socialism. The national organizations are actively participating in the country's cultural life. All these mass organizations and movements express the interests of the working class. They are directing their attention toward all aspects of life, and thus contribute to the general efforts for reaching the goals of the socialist society. The Fatherland Front is making its contribution toward constructing socialism and implementing its program. Thus the construction of socialism is turning into a national program. Therefore, we say that the public organizations are an important forum in constructing the developed socialist society. The relations with the broad people's masses are implemented better with their assistance.

Question: How do you evaluate the role of proletarian internationalism and solidarity in developing the world revolutionary process?

Answer: Proletarian internationalism turned into a guiding principle of the workers' movement with the appearance of the Communist Manifesto. Proletarian internationalism's slogan was one of the pillars of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The same phenomenon took place during the Spanish Civil War. The Spanish Republic could not have existed even one moment without the assistance of proletarian internationalism. The same applies to the struggle against fascism during World War II.

Proletarian internationalism had an important role during the Vietnam War. It was and remains the touchstone as it was in 1917 during the October Revolution. This means that the one who does not respect the USSR and the Soviet people's struggle cannot be an internationalist. As Comrade Janos Kadar says, there is not and cannot be anti-Soviet communism. The relations with the socialist community countries and the solidarity with the national liberation movements' struggle are an expression of proletarian internationalism for the USSR.

Proletarian internationalism is not directed against the interests of the people. We have always stressed that we must be patriots in order to defend the interests of the Hungarian people. One cannot be a good patriot without being a good internationalist.

BRIEFS

SOVIET RED CROSS AGREEMENT--The Soviet delegation led by Valeriy A. (Baltyiskiy), chairman of the Union of Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and vice chairman of the World Federation of Red Cross Societies, which visited Budapest at the invitation of the Hungarian Red Cross deparated on Saturday. During its visit, the delegation concluded a Hungarian-Soviet Red Cross cooperation agreement. Valeriy A. (Baltyiskiy) was received by Mihaly Kornidesz, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's scientific, public education and cultural affairs department. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Dec 78 p 4 AU]

MINISTERS MAKE DECISIONS TO DEAL WITH SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS

LD311727Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 31 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] First of all, cordial thanks to the workers of thermal power stations, power stations, transportation, and railroads who, in response to the appeal transmitted by Polish radio, went to work despite the holiday. As a result, we can view all the damage caused by drifts, low temperatures, and icing with a bit more optimism.

However, the situation continues to be very difficult, because during the afternoon and night there will be more snow and strong winds will cause drifting.

The best help in the most threatened areas of the country, which means in the northern voivodships of Torun, Bydgoszcz, Gdansk, and Szczecin, is being provided by soldiers from the Polish People's Army to the enterprises of these voivodships by eliminating obstacles on the roads, together with experts repairing power lines, and effectively helping the services of many enterprises.

A teleconference with the voivode ended an hour ago. It was held in the presence of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, by Deputy Premier Kazimierz Secomski. Taking part in the conference were: Mieczyslaw Zajfryd, minister of transportation; Andrzej Szozda, minister of power industry; and Maria Milczarek, minister of administration and protection of the environment. A number of decisions was made during the teleconference, concerning the mobilization of coal and power reserves for the needs of the voivodships experiencing the greatest difficulties. Thus, during the next few hours the situation should gradually improve.

To achieve this, it is necessary to complement the decisions with intensified efforts by those who are de-icing and making the Inowroclaw railroad junction and the Bydgoszcz marshaling yards operational again, to enable coal from Silesia to reach the northern voivodships and to let trains return by the same route for more coal.

There are several situations in the country like that at Inowroclaw, and everywhere transportation and railroads are operating with the help of troops, voluntary labor units, and people who went to help on their own initiative.

I would like to tell our listeners that Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz has given the voivode three guidelines aimed at the elimination of the damage caused by frost and snow drifts. The first concerns the directing of all forces and means to the restoration of traffic on main railroads which carry coal, which means full support by everybody for the railroads, also to clear as quickly as possible the roads leading to power stations and thermal power stations from railroad sidings.

The second guideline concerns the immediate, if possible, clearing of major roads which are blocked not only by drifts but by abandoned trucks and automobiles. This is a matter of the utmost importance.

Finally, the third guideline, which has been particularly emphasized by the chairman of the Council of Ministers in the talk with the voivode, aims at doing everything possible to sensibly conserve energy so that no Polish apartment goes without electricity and heat in its radiators.

Communique Issued

LD012126Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Another teleconference was held today in the Council of Ministers in the presence of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, conducted by Deputy Premier Kazimierz Secomski. The conference provided the government with indispensable data concerning the current domestic situation, particularly in the hardest hit northern voivodships.

Next, the Council of Ministers held a meeting, here is a communique:

At the meeting on 1 January 1979 the Council of Ministers assessed the situation at home created by the severe winter conditions and established steps to overcome the disturbances in transportation, the power industry, and communal economy.

In some regions of Poland, particularly in the northern and central regions, a state of natural disaster has been declared due to sudden snow falls and blizzards, and a considerable drop in temperature.

Railroad men, transport workers, power workers, communal services workers, the army and the community all are taking part in combatting the results of the severe conditions. There are still considerable difficulties in transportation, telecommunications, and, particularly painful for the population--in insuring the supply of electric energy and heating.

In view of the above, the Council of Ministers has made a number of necessary decisions. Ministries have been instructed to insure the constant flow of heat for living quarters, and it gave priority to the supply of coal and liquid fuels for thermal power stations and heating stations. Additional equipment has been directed to clear main routes in order to restore the flow of traffic, and to insure the necessary supply of food for ships, including baked products and milk.

Considering the transportation difficulties encountered by those going to work, and energy difficulties, a decision was made that the following are to work on 2 January: Mining and power industries; factories of continuous production; all branches of transportation; telecommunications; factory transportation with loading and unloading services; railroad stock repair yards; motor repair shops; technical agricultural services; municipal services; communal economy enterprises; heating plant services; food industry enterprises; press printing works and press distribution; commerce and health service.

In all remaining enterprises and organizational units, workers employed in the control of traffic and men living in the same locality as their place of work should report for work, as well as workers called in by management. All remaining workers are excused from coming to work on 2 January.

All office workers and administration units are to work on 2 January as usual.

The operation of all primary and vocational schools and post examination colleges, and also nursery schools operating at the schools is being suspended up to 6 January this year inclusive. Vocational school pupils who work within their school program in mining, metallurgy, energy or transport, should report to their places of work.

In order to insure the full implementation of the teaching program, next year's school holidays will be amended accordingly. Parents who can insure care for their children at home are asked not to use nursery schools until after 6 January.

At the same time the holidays higher schools, will be extended to 6 January. Students living in towns where their schools are located should report on 3 January to join the snow-clearing operations.

Voivode and voivodship town mayors have been authorized to make necessary decisions, particularly concerning the work of industrial enterprises on 2 January, and also concerning the continuous supply for the population, the functioning of commerce, and the organization of necessary work to restore and maintain transportation in towns and estates.

At the same time the Council of Ministers calls on voivode and parish executive officers to mobilize the rural population to insure the clearance of railroad lines and roads. The population should be aided with equipment and means of transportation.

An appeal is made to the urban and rural population to participate in snow-clearing operations and all actions undertaken by town mayors, parish executive and voivode officers. An appeal is made for the maintenance of order and the exceptional economy of electric energy through the insulation of houses and apartments.

The Council of Ministers thanks the soldiers of the Polish People's Army, railroad transport and power workers, and communal service workers of the whole country for their efforts. The Council of Ministers appeals to all citizens for their general support in order to achieve the efficient realization of decisions concerning the alleviation of the results of freezing and snow storms.

JAROSZEWICZ MEETS REPRESENTATIVES OF ENGINEERING FIRMS

LD301736Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz met today with representatives of engineering firms and enterprises to discuss the plan put forward by the Ministry of Engineering Industry. During the meeting they examined the ministry's tasks for next year. In 1978 the engineering industry produced goods worth nearly Z390 billion, of which approximately 28 percent was produced directly for the market. In view of the fact that the targets set for this year will have been surpassed, additional goods worth more than Z1 billion will be placed on the market.

SOVIET-POLISH COOPERATION COMMISSION ENDS MOSCOW SESSION

LD292195Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] A session of the Soviet-Polish intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation has ended in Moscow. The protocol was signed by the chairmen of the two delegations, Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and Soviet Deputy Chairman Konstantin Katushev.

During the Moscow meeting, the commission examined and approved, among other things, the start of work on a project under a general agreement on cooperation among CEMA countries interested in the construction of atomic power stations in the USSR and other (?countries). Also approved were the technical and design preparations for starting the production of ships and floating apparatuses in Poland for use in prospecting for and extracting oil and natural gas from the continental shelf.

The rapid progress of the integration of our countries is illustrated by two agreements signed in Moscow by the Polish and Soviet governments. The first concerns the granting of a license by the USSR to Poland to build the AN-28 plane in Poland. The other concerns cooperation in constructing in our country three dairy plants, each with a processing capacity of 350,000 liters of milk per 24 hours.

TEXT OF CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL PLENUM

AU271055Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Dec 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 20 December plenum of the Working People's National Council in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, this plenum of the Working People's National Council has discussed questions which are important for its future activities, for the activities of the working people's councils, of all the working people, of all our people, to implement the 11th party congress program.

As expected, three of the problems on the agenda are in connection with efforts to optimally fulfill the 1979 socioeconomic development plan. We have a good starting basis. We are now at the end of the third year of the 5-year plan, and during these years we have attained remarkable results in all areas of activity. Generally speaking, the industrial plan provisions will be exceeded by approximately 60 billion lei. Good results were also obtained in agriculture and in other socioeconomic sectors.

Nevertheless, we must mention, even in passing, that in 1978, too, there have been shortcomings and difficulties, which have had a negative impact on the fulfillment of the plan in certain sectors. To this was added the grave damage incurred by our chemical industry, of which you know, and which continues to create serious difficulties. This also explains the difficulties we are meeting in supplying the people with liquefied gas. The entire Pitesti gas installation is out of operation, and, despite additional imports of liquefied gas, we are not able to meet all demands. I mention this because we must make with the maintenance and optimal functioning of all installations and machinery. Any carelessness or negligence can cause serious damage not only to the respective enterprise, but also difficulties to the entire economy, and difficulties in meeting certain requirements of the working people.

Thus, speaking of our achievements in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan and of those attained in 1978, we must also take into account shortcomings and failings, so as to be able to take measures to eliminate them in 1978, and to best fulfill the plan for the coming year.

In point of fact, it can be said that the 1979 plan is decisive for the fulfillment of the entire 5-year plan. Aside from provisions to increase the production, labor productivity and other indexes, we also have an enormous volume of industrial and social investment projects to implement; and several hundred new production capacities have to be commissioned, some of which are large complexes in the areas of chemical industry, metallurgy, machine-building, and so forth.

This is why the Working People's National Council, the working people's council, the working people's commissions, the enterprise collectives, workers, technicians and engineers, all the working people, regardless of nationality, must concentrate on steadily implementing next year's plan provisions with all its indexes and in all areas!

The preparations for the fulfillment of the 1979 plan have been carried out in better conditions, in view of the fact that its provisions were made known 6 months ago. Conditions exist for beginning the fulfillment of the plan as of the very beginning of the year, as of its first day.

This year we have better conditions for fulfilling the plan also with regard to solving technical-material supply problems. At the same time, it should be pointed out that certain problems still remain to be solved, especially concerning the manufacture by various enterprises of certain subassemblies or by-products which have an important role for our economic activities. During the discussions, I have referred to the need to take serious measures so that all enterprises fulfill the planned production on schedule and with the right quality, as this is decisive for optimal implementation of the general economic activities. We have secured the basic raw materials required for a steady production flow, naturally in accordance with the consumption rates established under technical rates. Any waste or rejects mean a decrease in the quantities of raw and other materials necessary for general production. I therefore want to seriously call the attention of all management councils--from ministries down to enterprises--and of all the working people's collectives to take particular care to rationally and economically use raw and other materials, to manufacture products in each enterprise on schedule, so as to preclude difficulties in other units.

Similarly, we must pay greater attention to reducing fuel and energy consumption. As you know, next year world oil prices will increase by 15 percent. As you also know, we import great quantities of oil; that is, over 50 percent of our national economic requirements. There is no doubt that the price increase will create serious problems for us, too, as for all other oil importers. We must therefore make resolute efforts to implement the measures on reducing fuel and energy consumption, also by introducing new and more sophisticated technologies. We have been discussing these problems recently, and you are familiar with them. Measures have been established to generally reduce material consumption. The exhibition organized a few weeks ago featured many possibilities and valuable ideas along this line, also regarding fuel and energy. Such ideas and local achievement must be generalized and extensively implemented in the entire economy.

We must also make more resolute efforts to implement the tasks established by the party national conference on achieving a new and higher quality level in all areas. Naturally, this requires steady efforts to broadly assert the technical-scientific revolution, to rapidly introduce scientific methods, research results and new technologies in production. On this basis, we must raise the technical and qualitative level of all economic activities. We must clearly understand that in the current international situation and given the rapid development of science and technology, any delay in rapidly basing production on research results and new technologies will cause us to lag behind in our socioeconomic development. And as a developing country aiming to overcome this level in the coming 5-year plan, not only can we not afford to lag behind, but we must develop our economy even more rapidly than the advanced countries. Only thus will we be able to make up for the backwardness of the past and advance along the path of general prosperity. This is why the question of new quality and of the technical-qualitative level of production is essential for fulfilling the 11th party congress program. We have obtained good results, but much remains to be done in this respect.

Similarly, we must act resolutely to base the management of all activities on the new economic mechanism, which must be generalized in all sectors as of the beginning of 1979. All our activities must be based on the principle of workers' self-management and self-administration, on the basic index of net production, and of itemized production, of course, in close relationship with the other indexes, among which an important place is taken, as I said, by material and energy consumption rates. On this basis we should increase the economic efficiency of all our activities more rapidly, and increase the national income and the newly created value more rapidly, thus insuring the necessary conditions for the rapid development of the society's production forces and raising the general material and intellectual living standard of all our people.

There were several problems singled out from the three points of the agenda concerning measures to fulfill next year's plan, including the organization of the socialist competition and the proceedings of the general meetings to be held at the beginning of the year. From these problems the working people should gain a clear perspective of the activities required to fulfill the 5-year plan.

I believe that we have everything at our disposal necessary to fulfill the 1979 plan and to exceed it by a production totalling at least 10 billion lei, and hence to increase our entire national economy more rapidly. (loud applause)

Another point on the agenda was the reduction of the work week. As you may recall, the plan provisions on reducing the work week were not entirely implemented in 1978. Many enterprises were not able to fulfill the conditions established to qualify for this reduction. In view of this, and in view of the fact that by the end of 1980 all economic units must introduce the 46-hour work week, we must take serious measures to create all the necessary conditions that must be fulfilled for this purpose. They are of course primarily linked to good labor organization, increased labor productivity and to the mechanization and automation of production. These factors are decisive for reducing the work week without affecting production but, on the contrary, even exceeding it. All premises exist in this respect. As of the beginning of the year, we must take such measures in all units--not only in those scheduled to adopt the shorter work week in 1980. The implementation of these measures should be checked every week, every 10 days and every month, so that, given the necessary conditions, a larger number of enterprises can adopt the shorter work week in the coming year. The management councils and the working people's collectives in each enterprise are capable of securing the necessary conditions for reducing the work week. Even the units scheduled to adopt the reduced work week in 1980 can do so in the coming year, if they fulfill the necessary conditions.

I will ask the ministry leaderships, the working people's councils in centrals and enterprises, down to the last worker, and of course, the trade unions, and youth and party organizations to continuously concern themselves with this matter, and to organize efforts to attain this goal. It must be understood that reducing the work week is an important component of the program to raise the living standard and to improve the working people's working and leisure conditions.

We are successfully implementing the measures on increasing remunerations. Next year we will implement the second stage of remuneration increases, and the other measures you know about. [paragraph continues]

The reduction of the work week has its important place within this framework and it must be given all our attention. This measure must be implemented at the same time as the production plan is fulfilled, labor productivity is increasing and our fatherland is developing rapidly. (prolonged applause)

The decisions adopted yesterday by the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee envisage a more substantial increase in pensions as of 1 January for people who were gravely injured in the antifascist war to liberate the fatherland and defeat Hitlerite Germany, some of whom were 100 percent disabled. Aside from the measures taken in 1977 to increase pensions, we found it appropriate to grant substantial pension increases for war invalids and cripples; these increases amount to almost 80 percent in certain cases. The minimum pension set for war cripples is 1,400 lei, and that for war invalids in category I is 1,250 lei, in the belief that this will help them meet their requirements. Likewise, allowances for the invalids' caretakers have been increased by about 70 percent, that is to say from 300 to 500 lei. These measures reflect our party's and state's concern for, and the care taken by our society and people of those who spared no sacrifice in fulfilling their duty to the fatherland and people in the struggle against fascism, and to defend the country's independence and sovereignty. (loud applause)

As I said before, next year we will implement the second stage of increases for remunerations, pensions and children's allowances. These questions will be discussed by the Executive Bureau of the National Council and by the Working People's National Council in due time, which will establish the gradation according to branches in the application of the new remuneration increase. We want to do everything possible to insure the steady implementation of the program to raise the living standard simultaneously with the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plan, as this is the supreme goal of the party's policy, the essence of socialist society that we are building in our country, a society whose chief concern is the prosperity of the people, of the individuals and the comprehensive assertion of the human personality. This is an essential factor for the successful building of the comprehensively developed socialist society, for asserting the force of socialism as a new system that not only unfetters man from exploitation but also insures him a bright future and makes him master of his fate, able to live the life he wants, in complete freedom and independence! (prolonged applause, chants of "Ceausescu and the People")

These measures are being implemented at a time when, as is known, inflation is rapidly increasing in the world. In accordance with the 11th congress decisions, we are maintaining a close control on general prices, especially on the price of consumer goods, so that in the next year, until 1980, prices will not rise more than envisaged in the 5-year plan; that is, more than 5-6 percent. So far, price increases have been under the level of the plan provisions for the first years of the 5-year plan. In this respect, the plan has not been fulfilled and that is all the better. (stir, lively applause)

Next year we will have to raise the prices of certain products, especially those manufactured by enterprises which are working at a loss, and which are therefore not interested in producing, thus causing market difficulties. As we had intended when the plan was drawn up, we want to make all industrial products profitable, and to base all activities on economic principles, so that each collective of working people should be able to manufacture competitive articles, and to compete with other economic units in adequate conditions.

Nevertheless, despite all the price increases next year and in 1980, the 6 percent index will not be reached; it will probably come to 5.5 percent. Thus, we will not exceed the maximum level established by the 11th congress for price increases over these 5 years. I will remind you that this price increase was taken into account in the calculation of the net remuneration; the net remuneration was actually raised by over 40 percent but in view of the influence of the price increases envisaged, the real remuneration will increase by about 32 percent, that is to say over 12 percent more than had been envisaged in the 5-year plan. At the Executive Political Committee session yesterday, we decided that price increases for certain children's articles--which will total about 350 million lei--should be compensated for by the allocation of an additional 10 lei allowance monthly for each child. For a year, this will amount to over 500 million lei; that is, more than the increase in those prices. We made this decision--although this price increase is part of the general plan, and does not exceed the established limits--in order to help families with many children, so that the price increases should not affect their income. This measure is in the spirit of our party's general policy which takes permanent care of the new generation, of families with many children and of raising a physically and intellectually healthy youth and good builders of socialism. (prolonged applause)

One of the things we discussed at our plenum was the adoption of a law on the obligation of working personnel who are to be given leading posts--that is to say, of party and state cadres, and mass organizations cadres--to declare their wealth [averea]. This is a reflection of our determination to act firmly, in the spirit of socialist ethics and equity, to make it clear that holding down a managerial position does not give anyone the right to additional benefits in excess of what is envisaged under the remuneration law, or of the principles estabished. This measure is designed to permit record-keeping and an efficient control, as is done in many other countries. This principle was introduced because it is in accordance with our general policy, with socialist ethics and equity. At the same time, this will contribute to enhancing the workers' class and the working people's control over those promoted to various administration and management positions in our society. The latter are expected to fulfill their obligations to the people and the fatherland in the best conditions, and not to acquire privileges or gains above and beyond what is due them under the law. This will also increase the authority of the leadership cadres and their links with the large masses, will strengthen the unity of the working people, of all our people, who will then work with even greater determination to fulfill the party program. (loud applause)

You are familiar with our concerns for and measures to continuously improve the leadership of the society, to expand democracy, and to permit ever more active participation by all the working people, regardless of nationality, in leading all sectors of activity, and thus to enhance the role of the workers class within all bodies of collective leadership--from bottom, from the basic socioeconomic units, to the top, to the central bodies, the ministry leaderships, and the party and state leadership. The growing assertion of the workers class role, the participation in various leadership bodies by an increasing number of working people directly employed in production is not only an expression of workers' democracy, it is also an important factor for forging a more efficient leadership, for blending more closely the experience of the workers class, of those directly employed in production, with the experience and skills of cadres in various sectors of activity. [paragraph continues]

Only this blending will insure efficient fulfillment of our tasks, an efficient and scientific leadership, more rapid progress for our country, and participation by all the people in drawing up and implementing the country's domestic and foreign policies, policies which are fully in keeping with the aspirations of the entire nation. (lively applause)

To achieve this, the activities of the working people's councils, of the Working People's National Council and of its Executive Bureau must be continuously improved, so that they can increasingly better fulfill their role and responsibilities in organizing our socioeconomic activities under the best conditions. We must consider taking measures to further improve activities--and the proposals made here in this connection will be examined carefully--making certain that the working people's leading bodies, the National Council, play, together with the other national bodies, an ever more important role within our system of socialist democracy, in accordance with the role of the workers class, of the working people in our socialist society. (loud applause)

Comrades, as is only natural, we are concentrating our efforts on fulfilling the 1979 plan and the 11th congress program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and on Romania's continuous advancement toward communism. By fulfilling this program we are primarily meeting the interests of our people, who are firmly determined to build the new system in accordance with their basic wishes and aspirations. At the same time, we are thus making an important contribution to increasing the force and prestige of socialism, to general social progress, to promoting a new international policy, aimed at solving interstate problems through negotiations, to the cause of detente, security and peace throughout the world. (loud applause)

As is known, we could not contribute to settling international problems and to the cause of peace without first developing socialist construction, without the socioeconomic development of our country, without raising the people's material and intellectual well-being. The better the results we obtain along this line, the greater the force and capability of our country--and of other countries--to contribute to detente and peace. Equally clear is that without detente and peace we cannot implement our program for building socialism. Thus, the struggle for socialism and the struggle for peace are inseparable, and constitute the fundamental guideline for our party and state policy. (lively applause)

As you know, the meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-states held a month ago in Moscow adopted a declaration which focuses precisely on the struggle for detente, for halting the arms race and for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and for cooperation and peace in the world. As I have stated on several occasions, this declaration was adopted completely unanimously. It reflects the desire of the participating states to do everything in their power on behalf of detente and peace.

We are firmly determined to spare no effort to halt the arms race, to eliminate the imperialist policy of force and diktat, to secure the promotion of a new type of interstate relations, based on equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, nonintereference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of force and of the threat of force. We must establish an international climate in which each nation can be certain of its security, and can concentrate its forces on its socioeconomic development, without fear of aggression. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP")

At the plenum of the Working People's National Council, too, I want to assert that our party and government will spare no effort in contributing to achieving a policy of detente, to reducing armaments, to the cause of disarmament and peace. We will work steadily to develop our relations with all socialist countries, with the developing countries and with the other states in the world, regardless of their social system. We will strengthen our solidarity with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces. We will also develop our cooperation with the developing countries, with a view to contributing to a new world economic order! We are firmly determined to intensify our international cooperation with all people in the service of the cause of progress and peace.

Dear comrades, it must be well understood that we never thought and do not think to underrate or neglect questions concerning the strengthening of our country's defense capability. We are well aware of the fact that as long as disarmament is not accomplished, and as long as the military blocs are not simultaneously dismantled, we do not have the right to neglect strengthening our defense capability, our defense forces or their equipment, so that they can fulfill their mission and defend the fatherland's independence and sovereignty in all circumstances? (loud and prolonged applause) Similarly, in the case of imperialist aggression in Europe, in accordance with out commitments, we will do our duty and contribute to repelling it, although we are firmly convinced that in the current international circumstances--and it can be said that the events that followed the Moscow meeting confirm this--there is not danger of imminent military axtions, of an imminent war. This is why we must do everything possible to implement the measures envisaged to reduce military expenditures and for disarmament. As a matter of fact, comrades, we must frankly state that as far as military expenditures are concerned, we have and are making great efforts.

True Romania's budget, like the budgets of other countries, is published, but it is to be assumed that few people stop to examine them carefully, in fact, even a superficial analysis will show that unfortunately, military expenditures have increased more than the national income. Annual increases in these expenditures are higher than annual increases in the national income. It is obvious that such a situation cannot continue without endangering the fulfillment of the program on the country's socioeconomic development and on raising the people's living standard. Hence, while permanently concerned with and while taking every measure to insure our defense capabilities, we cannot but endeavor to attain a balance and a correct relationship between the growth of the national income and increase in military expenditures. Our party-state leadership believes that full attention must be given to achieving an equitable relationship in this respect. Until disarmament measures and other measures envisaged along the line of detente have been implemented, we must allocate only as much as is absolutely necessary to insure that our army and country can defend their independence and fulfill their obligations. (loud and prolonged applause)

I have dwelled on these problems, although they were not on the agenda, because they are inseparably linked to the fulfillment of the 1979 plan and to the implementation of the 11th congress program. We must make greater efforts to rationally use our means to achieve a balanced development of all sectors, including defense, insuring our fatherland's advancement in all areas, the building of the comprehensively developed socialist society and a higher living standard for the people. (loud applause)

Dear comrades, before concluding I want to call your attention again to the need to thoroughly prepare the conditions necessary to fulfill next year's plan. Let us take every measure to insure the success of the general meetings that will take place at the beginning of next year, which are designed to pool the efforts of all working people in implementing the provisions of the socioeconomic development plan, and the measures aimed at our fatherland's development.

We have every necessary premise for this. Achievements to date demonstrate the force and abilities of our workers class, of all the classes of working people, regardless of their nationality, to steadily implement our party's policy. I am therefore convinced that all the collectives of working people, all leadership councils--beginning undoubtedly with the Working People's National Council--will make every effort to achieve even better results in the coming year. With this conviction, I wish all the working people, all our people, ever great successes in all their activities. I wish you success in your future activities, good health and happiness! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP")

Although there are 10 days left until the end of the year, I want to take this opportunity--this being our last plenum this year--to wish you, the collectives you represent, and all the working people, regardless of nationality, to all our people, new successes in the coming year. I wish you all a year with ever better results, success in everything, and a new quality in all socioeconomic activities. (loud applause and cheers; lengthy cheers of "Ceausescu-RCP","Ceausescu and the People")

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES YOUNG WELL-WISHERS ON NEW YEAR'S EVE

AU301448Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 30 Dec 78 AU

[Summary] This morning President Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and "other party-state leaders" received young well-wishers--Fatherland's Falcons, Pioneers, pupils, students and workers--who rallied in front of the party headquarters in Bucharest to wish the RCP secretary general long life, much health and a Happy New Year. As on every New Year's Eve, the country's youth thus expressed their boundless love for the party and its leader and for the socialist fatherland, and pledged to work and learn harder so as to be worthy of our socialist age.

"Thanking the well-wishers, the president of the republic recalled the wonderful achievements of 1978, due to which Romania has become richer and more beautiful. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also addressed himself to all our country's working people--Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities--and called upon them to do everything in the 4th year of the 5-year plan of the scientific-technological revolution to exemplarily implement the party program.

"For the 1978 achievements, the party secretary general warmly congratulated our workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, communist youth, Pioneers, the Fatherland's Falcons and all the people. The president of the republic warmly wished our socialist nation a happy new year, in peace and fruitful work, for raising the country onto higher peaks of well-being and for the prosperity of all working people, who are ardent builders of the comprehensively developed socialist society and forgers of the bright era clearly defined in the party's great program, an era which leads to the communist age.

"An important part of the speech was devoted to Romania's international policy. President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated our country's desire for peace, progress and understanding, in a world of equity and without arms, in which all peoples can develop in freedom and independence, in accordance with their own aspirations and ideals.

"In conclusion, the RCP secretary general again wished the citizens of our socialist fatherland a Happy New Year, much health and the fulfillment of all ideals."

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu then invited the young well-wishers into the party headquarters and gave them the traditional New Year's presents.

Ceausescu Address

LD302040Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

["Address by President Ceausescu on Meeting Children and Youth Messengers"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Highlighting the good results with which Romania concluded the year of 1978 in her socio-economic development, in raising the people's welfare, the Romanian head of state stressed in his address at the meeting with the "Plugusorul" (little plough] singers who came to greet him according to Romanian New Year customs, that in 1979 the country would rise onto a new stage in its socio-economic development.

Further applied, he said, will be the measures on raising the living standard, the remuneration, children's benefit and pensions, as also other measures.

Everything we are achieving emphasizes forcefully the humanism of our socialist society, the fact that the people, the sons of the homeland, the youth, the children of the country can enjoy to the full the whole social wealth and spiritual value of the country, that each and every one can actively participate in the elaboration of the party and state's home and foreign policy. To us, communists, there has been nothing more dear than the care for the welfare and happiness of man, for man to be freed of exploitation and oppression, to become master of his work, of everything he is producing, to be the master of his destiny, for the people to decide its fate freely, as it wishes to.

Next, the speaker warmly greeted the children and youth and urged them to learn from the treasures of Romania and world science and culture. Do not spare anything, Nicolae Ceausescu urged them, to unite into an inseparable whole the work, learning and science. It is only this way that we will ensure the welfare of the people, the independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania.

The speaker also addressed to the working class, the peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, heartiest congratulations on the wonderful achievements with which they conclude the year of 1978.

Referring to some external problems, Nicolae Ceausescu declared that in 1978 Romania made an active contribution to the struggle for a policy of detente and peace, for a new economic order, for disarmament, for halting the arms race, for the attainment of mankind's vital desideratum to enthrone peace the world over--the permanent noble goal of socialism and communism.

In inaugurating the new year of 1979, he said, we are firmly resolved, concomitantly with the concern for the homeland's continual development, to do everything in order to contribute to the policy of detente and peace, to halting the arms race, to ensuring a peaceful life to all world peoples.

There is nothing more dear to us than the building of socialism and the welfare of our people, the ensuring of independence and peace both to our nation's and to all world peoples.

Setting out from our responsibility to our people, Nicolae Ceausescu went on, we forget for no moment that until disarmament, the liquidation of weapons and lasting peace in the world are reached, we must permanently concern ourselves with strengthening the homeland's defence capacity, with raising the combat level and political training of our armed forces. In the future, too, we shall do everything to strengthen Romania's defence capacity, so that, if need be, we may defend by fight, arms in hand, the gains of socialism, the homeland's independence and sovereignty.

I would like to take this opportunity to address to the military of our armed forces, to all officers and soldiers, to the entire army, congratulations on the results recorded this outgoing year, as also the wish of ever bigger successes the next year both in the fight and political training, and in the economic activity, in the important front of fast socialist development of the country.

Like I said before, concerning ourselves with strengthening the homeland's defence capacity, we intend to do this nationally, without affecting the socio-economic development, without diminishing by any means the living standard of the people. While showing full care to the country's defence capacity and earmarking to this end the proper material means, we secure the fast growth of the economic might of our society and the raising of the people's welfare. It is only by correctly and harmoniously blending these two concerns, by always developing the economic and political might of the homeland and strengthening defence capacity that we shall have the full guarantee that our people will in any circumstance defend to the last man the gains of socialism, Romania's independence and sovereignty.

We are firmly resolved to do everything for the strengthening of the collaboration with all socialist countries, for the implementation of the commitments taken vis-a-vis our friends, the fulfillment of our role of revolutionary detachment in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, for a more just and better world in which each nation should be fully free and master of its destiny.

We are permanently on the side of the peoples fighting for national independence, of the developing countries. We shall continually strengthen the solidarity with them, for the consolidation of each people's independence and sovereignty, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of the new international economic order--an essential factor in the building of a policy of welfare, equality and peace in the world.

We shall most resolutely work for the implementation of the Helsinki-signed documents, for security and cooperation in Europe, giving priority to the struggle for military disengagement, without which one cannot speak of peace and collaboration with all peoples in the struggle for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament first of all. We shall do everything for the union of all peoples in this huge battle, saying "no" to arming, firmly campaigning for the halting of the arms race. There can be no freedom and welfare if arming, the policy of overarming soars unhampered.

We shall increase our contribution to the materialization of this ideal of socialism, of the whole mankind. We are firmly convinced that ending disarmament [as received], ensuring a lasting peace (on our planet) is within the peoples' reach.

We want all Romania's children, all our youth, to grow sheltered from the threat that tomorrow an atomic bomb could hit them, that tomorrow they could be victims of killing chemical weapons, neutron bombs, of the other terrible mass destruction means. We are equally willing that the children and youth of the other peoples too may grow in quiet and peace, that mothers everywhere may not have to send their children to the battlefields, may not weep for children that died in the wars.

That is why the Grand National Assembly addressed all the peoples a call for considering most important the interests of man, of the children, for stopping the policy of domination and oppression.

The thesis is well-known and confirmed by history, that no people can be really free unless it recognizes and respects the liberty and independence of other peoples. That is why we are fighting for a world of peace that should also be a world of dignity, respect and peaceful cooperation among peoples. There is room on our planet for each nation, for each people. Let an end be put to the policy of one people hating the other, to any policy of domination and oppression. Let each people solve its problems the way it thinks [word indistinct], live and organize the way it wants in order to ensure its progress and civilization. May each people take decisions on its land, on its fate, fully free and independent.

That is why our party and state spares nothing for both the socialist and communist construction and the cause of peoples' peace and independence. These directives cannot be separated since they make an indivisible whole. Nobody can be endangered by the policy of peace, by the policy of economic development and increasing welfare of the peoples. On the contrary, such a policy, ensuring ever more dignified life conditions to each people, is an important factor of the general progress, of world peace and security.

We are firmly convinced that by strengthening solidarity and collaboration with all socialist countries, with all developing countries, with the developed countries, with all the states of the world, regardless of social system, grounding our international relations on the principles of equal rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, we can firmly go farther. We can look confidently to the future of welfare of the country, to the national independence and the peace of our people, to the progress and peace of all the peoples in the world.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL POLICY

AU011907Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 1 Jan 79 AU

["Active Foreign Policy"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1 Jan--In its January 1, 1979 issue, the Bucharest foreign affairs weekly LUMEA prints an extensive article authored by Romania's Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. Here are several ideas underlined by the Romanian chief diplomatist:

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The historical responsibilities for the supreme interests of the Romanian people, of peace and socialism, the unflinching confidence in the peoples' might and capability to strengthen their national independence and sovereignty so as to remove by concerted actions the old imperialist policy of strength and domination, to contribute to the establishment of a new international policy of equality and respect, of understanding and peaceful collaboration among all world nations, are the keystone of the whole Romanian foreign policy.

Just as on the fundamental aspects of home policy the R.C.P. entertains permanent dialogue with the people to whom it submits for debate and approval, as to the broadest and most representative parliament, the measures on economic and social development, the whole aggregate of home policy, the same it does as to the foreign activity. Making sure to keep the people abreast with the fundamental international issues, the party knows the opinions of the popular masses and enjoys their adhesion. The foreign policy, in the R.C.P. outlook, is not a domain reserved for a narrow quarter, a sphere of confidential activity, outside the people's knowledge, but it is elaborated and applied in consensus with the people, with its awareness and approval.

Continuing the exchange of visits and contacts with the representatives of various states, to the end of a better mutual acquaintance, of intensified fruitful collaboration both bilaterally and internationally, President Nicolae Ceausescu paid this year official visits to 11 countries in Europe and on other continents and received the visit of 10 heads of state. On the occasion, seven solemn declarations and joint political communiques were signed, 25 economic, technico-scientific and cultural agreements, which laid still more lasting foundations to Romania's relations with the respective states.

The volume and complexity of Romania's international relations are illustrated by the fact that she has at present diplomatic and consular relations with 131 states and economic, scientific and cultural relations with over 140 countries, practically with almost all countries of the world, is a member of over 50 governmental international organizations, participates in the activity of numerous international non-governmental organizations.

In her international activity, Romania consistently focusses her international activity on the development of the relations of collaboration with all socialist countries, firmly convinced that this accords both with the interests of the Romanian people and with the interests of the respective peoples, accounting for a factor of success in the work of building the new society in each country, serving the general cause of socialism, peace and collaboration in the world. President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit in the Crimea and his talks with President L.I. Brezhnev, the visit in Yugoslavia and the talks with President J.B. Tito, the meetings at Nikopol and Turnu Magurele with President T. Zhivkov, the official visits of President Nicolae Ceausescu in the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao Democratic People's Republic, Democratic Kamputchea, as also the Romanian visit by Chairman Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng], account for contributions to the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of all socialist countries, to the promotion of international understanding and collaboration.

Romania firmly works for the development of the relations with all socialist countries, steadfastly declares for the divergencies between them to be overcome, for the remaking of their unity and cohesion, which would be of outstanding importance not only for the socialist countries, but in general for enhancing the influence and prestige of socialism in the world, for the cause of international peace and understanding, for the triumph of the peoples' struggle against the policy of imperialism, for national freedom, independence and social progress.

One of the basic orientations of Romania's foreign policy is the broad development of the relations with the developing countries, with the non-aligned states. Romania intensifies her political relations and collaborates with them in the economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields, gives them active support in the fructification of the national riches, in the development of their national economies, grounded on strengthening and defending their independence, seeing this as a component of the general anti-imperialist struggle, an important contribution to the cause of peoples' independence, of international peace and detente. In the spirit of peaceful coexistence, Romania develops relations of collaboration with the advanced capitalist countries, with all states of the world, irrespective of their social system. As a matter of fact, in our days, the normalization of the relations and the development of collaboration among states is an objective demand, is imposed by the necessity of participation in the international division of labour, in the world exchange of assets.

Profoundly attached to the cause of international peace, understanding and collaboration, Romania pursues a policy of wide international opening, grounding her foreign relations with all states on the strict observance of equal rights, of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, giving up force and threat with force, mutual advantage. Romania unabatedly campaigns for the recognition and generalization of these new principles in the relations with all and everyone, since the whole evolution of international life demonstrates that their rigorous observance is the sine qua non of lasting and fruitful inter-state collaboration, of the mounting mutual confidence among nations, guarantees the consolidation of detente, international peace and security. Romania perseveringly works for the strengthening of international peace, security and detente, for force to be banned from inter-state relations, for the political, negotiated settlement of the inter-state disputed issues, for the settlement in the interest of the peoples of all issues of contemporary life.

Next, Minister Stefan Andrei outlines Romania's stand on the main issues of international life. In concluding the article, Stefan Andrei writes:

Contemporary world is not only characterized by a mere numerical growth of the states participant in international life, but also by an essential qualitative transformation of this life, of diplomacy in general. Where as by the end of the world war, only a few big powers were diplomacy-emanating subjects, and the other states were objects of the diplomatic play, the transformations in the international system render incompatible the relations of subordination of some states and peoples to others and necessary the switch over to relations of collaboration among equal and sovereign states and nations. All these fundamental transformations in the post-war international life make the democratization of international life, the equal participation of the states in the debate and settlement of the issues of direct concern to them or of concern to the whole of mankind no longer be a mere desideratum, a mere aspiration, but an historic demand on whose translation into life the establishment of the new-type relations depends, just as the building of a world of peace, grounded on security and justice to all, on broad international cooperation.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND--A protocol on trade exchanges in 1979 was signed in Warsaw between the Romanian and Polish governments. The document envisages considerable increase in trade compared with other years. Mutual deliveries of machinery, installations and equipment will make up over 50 percent of the import and export levels established. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 24 Dec 78 AU]

TITO CELEBRATES NEW YEAR ON BRIONI WITH TOP OFFICIALS

LD011035Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 1 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, celebrated the new year on Brioni in the company of many top officials of the federation, the republics and provinces. The following saw in the new year with President Tito at the Hotel Neptun: Fadil Hodza, Vladimir Bakaric, Ovijetin Mijatovic, Petar Stambolic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Dragoslav Markovic, Veselin Djuranovic, Branko Mikulic, Stane Dolanc, Todo Kurtovic, Mika Spiljak, Raif Dizdarevic, Jakov Blazevic, Sergej Kraigher, Radovan Vlajkovic, Vojislav Srzentic, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Mahmut Bakali, Blagoja Taleski, Nikola Ljubicic, Milos Minic, Josip Vrhovec, Franjo Herljevic, Stane Potocar and Rato Dugonjic and their wives.

Also attending the celebrations were Lidija Sentjurc, Milka Minic, Vida Tomsic, Lazar Mojsov and his wife, Prof Dr Bogdan Brecelj, Academician Antun Augustincic, Academician Bozidar Jakas and his wife, Prof Dr Franc Novak, Miroslav Cangalovic and his wife, and other officials.

The first to congratulate President Tito on the new year were his closest associates. The president then exchanged best wishes with all those present.

Fadil Hodza, vice president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, then addressed Comrade Tito. He recalled the president's rich and significant activity during 1978 and expressed his best wishes for Tito's long life and good health.

Then President Tito, in a cheerful mood, sent his best wishes to all Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities and to his guests.

ARMY LEADERS SEND TITO NEW YEAR GREETINGS

LD291256Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 29 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The following joint new year's greetings message was sent to Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, by Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and Dane Cuic, president of the LCY Organization Committee in the YPA:

Dear marshal, on behalf of the members of the YPA and on our own behalf we greet you most cordially for 1979 and wish you good health, long life and personal happiness.

We are sure that in the coming year our working people and armed forces, led by you, will achieve fresh successes which will increase the material wealth, strength and prestige of socialist self-management and nonalined Yugoslavia.

Inspired by your great revolutionary action and untiring creative energy, the members of the army will work tirelessly to continue to build up the armed forces and to strengthen all-people's defense, and they will carry out all tasks set them by you, the LCY and our socialist community.

All our gratitude for all that you have done for this country and for all of us, all our loyalty and love toward you have merged into the united desire that you be at the head of our self-management socialist community and its armed forces, in good health and full of creative energy, for many years to come.

TITO CONGRATULATES HONECKER ON KPD ANNIVERSARY

LD292112Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 29 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic and of the LCY, has sent Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, the following telegram in connection with the 60th anniversary of the KPD:

"In connection with the 60th anniversary of the founding of the KPD, I am sending the communists, the working class and all working people of the GDR and you personally, on behalf of the LCY, the working class, the working people of Socialist Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, the most cordial comradely congratulations and best wishes for further successes in socialist construction.

"The KPD developed its revolutionary activity under very complex conditions, particularly in the struggle against fascism--the greatest evil of mankind. We nurture special respect for the great figures of the workers movement of Germany such as Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht, Ernst Thaelmann and many others who gave their lives in the struggle for the (?goals) of the socialist revolution.

"The working people of the GDR, led by the SED, have achieved major results in the country's socialist construction, in the development of new social relations, and we are sincerely pleased about it. I avail myself of this opportunity to stress with pleasure the comprehensive development of relations between the SFRY and the GDR, between the LCY and the SED, with the hope that they might be further promoted in the interest of the peoples of our two countries, in the interest of peace, broad international cooperation and socialism in the world."

TITO SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO CUBA'S CASTRO

LD311458Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to General Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State of Cuba:

"On the occasion of the 20th jubilee of the victory of the Cuban revolution, it gives me great pleasure to send you on behalf of the people of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf cordial greetings and sincere wishes for further success in your socialist construction, the speedy progress and well-being of the friendly people of Cuba, and your personal happiness.

"On this occasion I would also like to express the conviction that the friendly cooperation between our two socialist nonalined countries, and between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Cuban Communist Party, will continue to develop to our mutual benefit and contribute to the constant strengthening of the movement of nonalinement and the success of its fight for peace in the world, broad and equal cooperation, and the independence and progress of all nations."

DORONJSKI-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HAVANA

LD302310Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1950 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Havana--The Yugoslav state and party delegation which will take part in the celebration of the jubilee 20th anniversary of the Cuban revolution on 1-2 January arrived in Havana today.

The delegation is led by Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The delegation also comprises Ivan Kukoc, vice president of the Yugoslav Assembly, and Ante Ilic, head of a department in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

TWO EARTHQUAKES REGISTERED SOUTH OF BELGRADE

LD311947Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Sebro-Croatian 1745 GMT 31 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At about 1657 the apparatus of the Seismological Institute of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in Belgrade registered today a strong earthquake, whose epicenter was 400 km south of Belgrade. The magnitude of the force of the earthquake at the focus was fixed at 4.3 on the Richter scale. Half an hour later another earthquake was registered in the same area of the epicenter with a slightly reduced intensity.

The inhabitants of Vranje felt the first earthquake with an intensity of four to five degrees on the Mercalli scale, and the second slightly less so. It is estimated that the epicenter was probably in the mountainous area towards Bulgaria.

DOLANC COMMENTS ON SFRY'S 'ACTIVE ROLE' IN NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD011816Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 1 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 1 (TANJUG)--Presidency Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Stane Dolanc today categorically rejected rumors of Yugoslavia's having "assumed a passive role in the movement of non-alignment."

"The truth is actually the opposite", said Dolanc in an interview with the daily DELO on Ljubljana, capital of Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Slovenia.

In this context, Dolanc pointed to Yugoslavia's active role in the non-aligned movement in 1978 and to President Tito's activity in particular. The Yugoslav president, said Dolanc, gave a clear qualification of the non-aligned movement as well as of "the dangers of leftist and rightist ideological sectarianism."

The Presidency secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia noted that such sectarian activity can lead the non-aligned movement to a crisis and that this has been clearly emphasized by Yugoslavia.

Dolanc further said that Yugoslavia has adopted a clear stance with regard to conflicts among the non-aligned countries. No one concealed these conflicts nor did anyone avoid to set out principled positions on the conflicts between Vietnam and Kampuchea, Somalia and Ethiopia or the Middle East trouble spots, said Dolanc, adding that "these positions are entirely principled and clear".

GRLICKOV DESCRIBES DIVERSITY IN COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

LD292234Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1039 GMT 29 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Tendencies in the development of relations within the communist and workers' movement following the Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties demonstrate that efforts to structure relations on the basis of a new system and within a new framework continue to encounter the same old, chronic disagreements.

This is stated in an article by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, entitled "The Crisis of Dialog and Cooperation in the Workers' Movement," to be published in the new year's issue of KOMUNIST.

The common denominator of the efforts which stimulated the Berlin conference, Grlickov stresses, is the search for a new affirmation of independence and the striving for an ultimate acceptance of the legitimacy of differing concepts and interests in mutual relations, and the view that differing paths in the struggle for socialism and for the construction of socialism are an objective circumstance. This is the only way, the article says, in which the communist and workers' movement can move away from isolationism, dogmatism, futile discussions and various qualifications.

Having noted that the communist and workers' movement has difficulty in ridding itself of its old inheritance and in moving toward the fresh, historically justified demand of the times, Grlickov emphasizes that new tendencies are being expressed in the desire of various communist parties to expand the borders of their independence, realize their own sovereignty and express their own historical values and unique features.

According to the author, all these processes demand that progressive forces in the communist and workers' movement make great efforts to infuse internationalist solidarity with new substance, and thereby transform it into a basic force of everyday practice and an involved political force which unites the movement--and not into a factor which divides it.

Aleksandar Grlickov notes that relations between the LCY and all communist and workers' parties are developing successfully, particularly those with which the LCY has had good relations for a long time. With the establishment of relations with the Chinese Communist Party, Grlickov notes, we eliminated one more consequence of the inglorious period that followed in the wake of the events of 1945. In this context, the member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium adds that the LCY approaches cooperation with the Chinese Communist Party in the same way as with all other communist parties--on principles which are well-known--and it strives to develop this cooperation in the same spirit.

The article then states that the strategy of the "Eurocommunist" parties of Western Europe and elsewhere have increased their influence as national forces despite numerous difficulties and obstacles, both internal and external.

The LCY supports these parties, Grlickov stresses; it believes that their stragegy corresponds to the general context of contemporary international and social conditions in the developed industrial countries. In Grlickov's opinion, their strategy is not an "invented" form which has solutions to all problems of the class struggle for social transformation and socialism in all countries and under different conditions. It is, rather, a political solution geared to the conditions of industrially developed countries--a solution whose force cannot be denied and whose periodic signs of fatigue should not be exaggerated.

In his article, Aleksandar Grlickov also refers to the need for unity among the nonalined countries and notes that it is not and must not be based on ideopolitical uniformity. Outside attempts to interfere, the author adds, as well as efforts aimed at forming an "elastic link" with individual countries, parties and movements on this basis, are a sign of desires for their new, different type of orientation. [as received]

Hitherto, cooperation between the LCY and all communist, workers', socialist, social-democratic and other progressive parties, as well as with movements in the nonalined countries, has achieved exceptional results. This, Grlickov concludes, is also the basis of the great reputation which the LCY, and particularly President Tito, enjoy in the workers' movement and the world.

ZAGREB DAILY INTERVIEWS GRLICKOV ON DECENTRALIZATION

LD301642Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb, December 30 (TANJUG)--The return to centralism in Yugoslavia is no longer possible. Centralism could be considered a "solution" by an unimportant few only. The Yugoslavs have irrevocably won the battle against centralism in a struggle over the years. Such an alternative can no longer be placed before them.

This was stated by Central Committee Presidency member of the Yugoslav League of Communists Aleksandar Grlickov in an interview to the Zagreb daily VJSENIK. Grlickov stressed that it can be freely said that enviable decentralization has been achieved in Yugoslavia. He said that the elimination of any possibility of the state capital possession in the Yugoslav federation constituted of six republics and two autonomous provinces represents the basic confirmation of this thesis.

The basic directions of the political activity in Yugoslavia on the internal plan are, Grlickov said, a further economic decentralization through further development of the self-management system and democratization in relations in the Yugoslav League of Communists.

Grlickov said that the "key task" in the democratization is the "opening of a dialogue among communists", as well as the opening of a dialogue with all those who [word indistinct] members but who support the fundamental [word indistinct] of the country--self-management and socialism. Grlickov said that there are no obstacles to a more free [word indistinct] open dialogue in the League of Communists and in the society. Habits should be changed, moreover, it should be insisted on their changing. This is what is necessary, Grlickov assessed.

Grlickov said that no other program in Yugoslavia could be more acceptable to the Yugoslav working class, the peasantry and intelligentsia, the nations and nationalities in the country, or be sufficiently class-based and sufficiently democratic.

The practical policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia "has never been in crisis nor has abandoned the principles proclaimed", said Grlickov. In its practical international activity, the Yugoslav party has never sought to interfere or offer its own model. Ours is the party which tried to make legitimate these two things that different roads are an objective law, and that they constitute no obstacle to cooperation, said Grlickov. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia has thereby opened, in a historical sense, a possibility for all socialist forces to unite around a global concept of the struggle for socialism, the differences and critical dialogue among these forces being understood, Grlickov said.

It is within this context that should be viewed the normalization of relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of China, and also the efforts of Yugoslav communists towards relations of equality, relations free from disqualifications, labelling and intolerant dialogue, among all progressive parties of the world, Grlickov said in conclusion.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON SFRY'S ROLE IN 1978 WORLD EVENTS

LD301730Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary: "Yugoslavia and the World in 1978"]

[Text] Of the three most significant events which took place in 1978, two were connected with Yugoslavia's foreign policy.

These two events were President Tito's visit to Washington and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and People's Republic of China was the third important event, which, like the first two, will be remembered for a long time.

Of course, with reference to activity by Yugoslavia and in particular by President Tito, the past year brought Yugoslavia new recognition in the spheres of both international politics and the activity of the LCY directed toward defending the principles of cooperation on the basis of equality between communist and workers' parties and other progressive forces and liberation movements in the world. The name of Yugoslavia and of President Tito are permanently linked with all significant events on the world stage. There is not a single problem on which Yugoslavia did not take up a clear position, nor is there any broader international action in which Yugoslavia did not play an active part. On this occasion, we mention in particular the ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade, at which the main orientations of the nonalined movements activities were set in preparation for the sixth summit in Havana. The ministerial conference played a significant role in efforts to overcome the difficulties with which the nonalined movement was confronted, particularly in defending the purity of principles on which the nonalined movement is founded. This orientation will require extra efforts on the part of all member-countries because the movement's unity and capability for action in solving major international problems depends on it.

Yugoslavia attributes the greatest significance to the sixth summit in Havana, above all taking as its starting point the fact that the nonalined movement must not surrender the fate of world peace to the jurisdiction of blocs and big powers or, even less, to act as the extended arm of their policy. Any penetration into the nonalined movement by bloc policy and bloc interests leads to a weakening of its unity and capability for action. In the course of 1978 Yugoslavia consolidated its cooperation with many countries with which it maintains friendly relations, beginning with neighboring countries and then further afield. Remaining true to principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of others, Yugoslavia has consolidated its international position and internal stability even more. As a result of this, Yugoslavia is the only country in the world [passage indistinct] regardless of relations between them. Without internal firmness and devotion to peace and international cooperation on the basis of equality, it is not possible to carry out such a balancing of policy either in the nonalined movement or in relations with big powers.

In the area of relations and cooperation within the communist and workers' movement, the LCY consistently calls for the implementation of the Berlin conference principles, and for an end to the crisis in dialog and for cooperation in the communist and workers' movement. Cooperation between the LCY and communist and workers' parties and other progressive forces in the world does not require obligatory agreement on all questions. All parties must be independent in their choice of paths of struggle and socialist construction; both the parties in power and those struggling for power or participating in government. Any cooperation outside these limits leads to inequality. Precisely because of such phenomena, the communist and workers' movement has fallen into a crisis of dialog, but what happens in the form of polemics and settling of scores inflicts more harm on the communist movement and socialism than all anticommunist propaganda.

The year 1978, as all the postwar years, has confirmed the fact that Yugoslavia is one of the few countries in the world, if not the only one, which defines the directions of both its internal development and international activity completely independently.

TANJUG REPORTS ECONOMIC PROFILE FOR 1978

LD301720Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1345 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 30, TANJUG--The Yugoslavs will start 1979 with better results than expected. This assessment is based on the latest statistical data on the overall results achieved by the Yugoslav economy. Although the data are not final, it is claimed that the Yugoslav national product will be increased by 7 percent and not by 6 percent as originally planned. The Yugoslav industrial production increase totals 9 percent instead of the planned 7 or 8 percent. Also the productivity was increased by 5.3 percent.

Coal mines registered (?the) greatest production increase--23 percent; machine building--18 percent; and livestock food producers--19 percent.

The ship-building and non-metals production remained on last year's level. Results in the Yugoslav agriculture were somewhat weaker--the wheat production was reduced by 5 percent. Cattle breeding, however, increased its production by 4 percent.

In the last several weeks the Yugoslav electrical supplies caused the dissatisfaction of domestic consumers because of electrical power shortages resulting from exceptionally dry summer and autumn. However, the production of Yugoslav electrical supplies was increased by 6 percent, totalling 52 billion kilowatt hours of electric energy.

In 1978, the production of steel in Yugoslavia for the first time reached three and a half million tons.

The footwear industry output totalled some 37 million pairs of shoes.

The Yugoslav construction industry realized some 165 billion dinars (18 dinars equal 1 U.S. dollar), or by 40 percent more than in 1977. Close to 146 thousand flats were built, or 4.5 thousand more than in 1977, but this is still considered insufficient.

Inflation in the country will continue at the 1977 level. Retail prices will grow at the same, 13 percent rate as in the previous year, statistics report.

Transport of goods totalled close to one billion tons, most of which is accounted for by road transport (some 88 percent). Over two million motor vehicles are running on Yugoslav roads.

Retail trade recorded a 405 billion dinar total of commodities sold at current prices, or a 23 percent increase, and its physical volume increased by 9 percent.

Despite the unsatisfactory trends in Yugoslav foreign trade, export rose by 6 percent (101.5 billion dinars of exported goods) and imports by 2 percent (180 billion dinars).

[Some] 40 million foreign passengers (by 14 percent more than in 1977) crossed the Yugoslav border, and 8.4 million foreign tourists vacationed in the country, their overnight stays totalling 35 millions (20 percent over the last year).

Average Yugoslav monthly take-home income totals 5,100 dinars (close to 300 U.S. dollars, or or by 6 percent over 1977. These incomes in banks, insurance services and savings banks average 6.81 dinars (close to 400 U.S. dollars).

In 1978, Yugoslavs deposited 110 billion dinars in savings. The consumer credits in the same period totalled 45 million dinars, and credits for housing construction some 40 billion dinars.

Reports Record Agricultural Exports

LD301440Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1133 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 30, (TANJUG)--In 1978, the Yugoslav agriculture realized exports totalling some 700 million dollars, or a record agricultural exports so far.

Despite the failure of crops because of bad weather this spring and summer, Yugoslavia is now self-sufficient in edible oil and sugar and for the first time has become the exporter of sugar for which it thus far allocated [as received] about a hundred million dollars.

Wheat yields fell short of expectations, but still the 5.3 million tons harvested this year will be enough to satisfy the domestic needs. The 7.5 million tons of corn harvested this year (as against the 10 million tons in 1977) are, however, insufficient for the domestic market and some 250 thousand tons have already been imported.

The grape harvest is estimated at some 100 wagonloads which is sufficient for 30-35 thousand wagonloads of wine. About 9 thousand wagonloads of this total will be for export, part of which is covered by reserves from previous years.

TANJUG REPORTS ON STATUS OF CARINTHIAN SLOVENES

LD291100Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 29 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, Dec 29, (TANJUG)--The Carinthian Slovenes have more or less succeeded this year in informing the Austrian and international public on the Austrian authorities' anti-minority policy and in actively attempting to improve their living conditions, Dr Matevz Grilz, president of the People's Council of the Carinthian Slovenes, has said in an interview with NAS TEDNIK, the organ of the people's council.

After a long time, a contact was made with the Austrian Government. In the province of Carinthia, concrete progress was made in economics, and in the town of Celovec (Klagenfurt), the first two-language children's nursery opened. Grilz qualified the fact that the parties represented in the Carinthian parliament still manifest, as before, a negative treatment of the Slovenian ethnic group.

In relation to the trials of Carinthian Slovenes, Grilz told the newspaper that, after the annulment of several trials of Slovenian activists, twenty or so trials are still open in cases of the Carinthian Slovenes' activities for the implementation of their national rights in line with the Austrian State Treaty, Art. 7. It seems that the Austrian authorities are not all happy about these trials and are looking for a way to have them stopped, Grilz said.

Relations with the mother land, Yugoslavia, were very good, Grilz assessed, adding that Yugoslavia did not change its attitude towards the Austrian Government, i.e. that only this government is competent to talk all current matters with the Carinthian Slovenes.